ICE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,579—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896.

MBAY BRANCH OF THE AL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th Jan.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5297	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Doc. BALDUINO	9th Jan. 1896.
S. S. SINGAPORE	8th Feb. 1896,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March '96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	21st Mar. 1896.

The next Departures will take place on the following dates:—

18th April.	13th June.	8th August.
16th May.	11th July.	5th September.

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	16th Jan. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

DEPARTURES TO KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

The s. s. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, 1,960 tons, will leave for the above destinations on or about the 16th January, 1896.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, at 3 P. M., for KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 11th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KHANDALLA 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 16th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
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The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

IN THE NEW YEAR

You may want a STIMULANT and PICK-ME-UP—and you can get nothing to equal

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A skilful combination of the most valuable tonics known to the scientific world

PLEASANT to the PALATE.
MAY BE TAKEN AS A LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS.

Invaluable in all Nerve Complaints and to those recovering from severe illness, as well as those who want only an occasional stimulant FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING IMPORTED.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES.

TRADE MARK.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

No.		Size	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
No. 15.	Long, Narrow Octavo. A week in an opening	7½ by 3½ inches	2	4	2	8
,, 13.	Small Octavo. do. do.	6 by 3½ ,,	2	4	2	8
,, 12.	Enld. Small Octavo. Two days to a page	6 by 3¾ ,,	3	8	4	0
,, 11.	Octavo. Note paper size. A week in an opening	7½ by 3½ ,,	3	8	4	0
,, 9.	,, ,, Two days to a page	7½ by 4½ ,,	4	8	5	0
,, 11.	,, ,, Three days in an open page for memos, or accounts and right-hand page for accounts	7½ by 4½ ,,	4	8	5	0
,, 8.	,, One day to a page	7½ by 4½ ,,	5	4	6	0
,, 18.	Pocket Diary		1	4	1	7
,, 20.	,, smaller		1	0	1	2

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No.		Size	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
No. 37.	Folio. Universal Diary. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper	12¾ by 8 inches	0	14	1	0
,, 35.	Octavo. Note-paper size A week in an opening, with space for Sundays	8 by 5 ,,	0	14	1	0
,, 35.	,, Interleaved with blotting papr	8 by 5 ,,	1	4	1	7
,, 34.	Quarto. Six days to a page, Sunday at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	10 by 8 ,,	0	14	1	0
,, 33.	,, A week in an opening, with space for Sunday	10 by 8 ,,	1	2	1	4
,, 33.	Interleaved with blotting pap r	10 by 8 ,,	1	12	2	0
,, 32.	Folio. Foolscap size. A week on a page	12¾ by 8 ,,	1	2	1	4
,, 32.	,, Interleaved with blotting paper	12¾ by 8 ,,	1	12	2	0
,, 31.	Folio, Foolscap size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays	12¾ by 8 ,,	1	4	1	7
,, 31.	,, Interleaved with blotting paper	12¾ by 8 ,,	2	4	2	8
,, 23D.	,, Pocket Diaries, Gilt. A week in an opening	12¾ by 1 ,,	1	12	2	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOU WILL NEVER GIVE IT UP
IF YOU ONCE USE IT.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Is so pleasant and refreshing in use that it retains the favour of every user. Its application is easy, and it is quite cleanly in use, without exception the most reliable.

HAIR TONIC PRESERVER AND RESTORER
IN THE INDIAN MARKET.

SHOULD be used by every one desiring to retain or possess a fine head of hair.

FAR SUPERIOR to anything imported.
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

CONSTANT COMPLAINTS

are made of the BAD CONDITION in which some imported medicines reach consumers in India.

ESPECIALLY is this the CASE

With preparations of Sarsaparilla, and those who habitually use this invaluable remedy are strongly recommended to purchase only

KEMP'S EXTRACTS

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.

BOTH ARE prepared in the Company's Laboratory From the finest Jamaica root—by the most approved scientific methods—and under highly skilled and most careful supervision.

WILL ALWAYS be found SWEET, PURE, FRESH

Fluid and in finer condition than any imported preparation of the Drug.

Specify Kemps and take no substitute.
Beware of Poisonous and Injurious Blood Medicines.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR	Rs. 30 Per Dozen Quarts.
GLENFALLOCH	,, 26 ,, ,, ,,
COCKTAIL	,, 26 ,, ,, ,,

To be had from
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort.

KRONPRINZ PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops
(IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TAKE NO MEDICINE
FOR A COUGH OR COLD
BUT KEMP'S COUGH SYRUP,
AND YOU MAY RELY
ON A SPEEDY CURE.
FINER THAN ANYTHING
IMPORTED. DOES THE
WORK QUICKLY AND WELL.
Re. 1 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST.
BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STYLISH EVENING DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.

AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS complete	54	8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined,...Rs. 68, 71-8, 80-0 and	91	0
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Coating, Rs. 32-8, 44-8, 50-0 and	56	0
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress ...Rs. 25-0 and	27	0

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.
FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool from	10	8	Ladies Cardigans	8	8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8	Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, and Pants. ......each	6	8
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts......Rs. 25 to	100	0	Stout Brown Merino Vests and Pants, ...each	6	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits..........Rs. 10-8 to...	16	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Warm Gloves ,, 1-8 to	2	8	Merino Socks, per dozen	15	8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5	8	Balaclava Caps, each	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8	Woven Cholera Belts, from	2	12
Warm Dressing Gowns, from	16	8	Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13	8	Ulsters, very warm ,, 45-0 to	55	0
			Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.
BAHADURS No. 2.
BAHADURS No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 4.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS' No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

S. S "EDEN HALL"

ARRIVED ON 7TH JANUARY 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th January, 1896.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Sealed Tenders are invited for providing Articles for FULL DRESS UNIFORM for the Officers and Men of his Highness the Gaekwar's C. K. Regiment of Cavalry, Baroda. Tenders must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned within the 27th instant, before 12 noon, and must be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees two hundred, Baroda Coin.

Forms of Tender, terms of Contract, and Samples of the Uniform can be seen at the Regimental Stores, on office days within office hours.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. G. WILCOX,
Comdg. H. H. the Gaekwar's C. K. Regt. of Cavalry.

3rd January, 1896.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Agent, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi, up to Noon, on the 20th January, 1896, for the supply of CASTOR OIL for the year 1896.

Form of Tender giving full particulars of the approximate quantity required, and the conditions of supply, can be had on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of a fee of Rs. Rs. 2. each.

The Tender should be superscribed "Tender for supply of Castor Oil" and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, without which no Tender will be entertained. If Government Promissory Notes are tendered they must be endorsed in favour of the Acting Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A. WILLES,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 4th January, 1896.

BYCULLA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

I BEG to give notice that I have admitted my Son, GEORGE JOHN M'CKENZIE, as a partner in my business, now embracing 32 years' experience of the Bombay Timber Trade, and that the Firm will in future be carried on under the name of

ALEX. M'CKENZIE & SONS.

1st January, 1896.

ALEX. M'CKENZIE.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

WE have been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, and are prepared to accept Insurance risks.

FINANCIAL POSITION.
31st December, 1894.

Assets	£ 5,536,659
Annual Income	£ 1,012,786
Payments to Policyholders	£12,173,703

Prospectus, Proposals, and every information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Canvassers and Agents are requested to apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

Bombay, January 6, 1896.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to one p.m., on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1896, for works in the construction of an open masonry channel in the line of an existing water-course near Elphinstone Road, Parel.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. Five be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Six Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th January, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SOUTH INDIAN EXPORT COMPANY, LIMITED, has contracted to SELL to Messrs. BHUNDALI SEEWJEE and ISMAIEL SEEWJEE, the following property together with all buildings fixtures and all articles, materials, instruments and things relating to the Tannery and lying in the said property. All persons having claim against the said property by way of lease, lien, sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned on 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or field or Foras ground, situate at Dharavee, fronting on the South side of Dharavee Road without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,100 square yards be the same little more or less and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 126, 151 and 202, new No. 12965, new survey No 2-327, together with the messuages and hide factory or tannery house and chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward G No. 6733, street No 622, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Manockjee Muncherjee Bahadurjee and partly by the property of Chimnajee Khundoojee, on the north by the property of Yadoo Bhicajee, on the west by the property of Jaitha Nagoo, and on the south by the property of Khursedjee Nowrojee, and which said premises now are and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgagors. Dated this 7th day of January, 1896.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

COMPANIES WINDING UP.
MR. JUSTICE VAUGHAN WILLIAMS.
In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 18900.
and
In the Matter of the IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Creditors of the above-named company are required on or before the 2nd day of March, 1896, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to Sir ARNOLD BURROWES KEMBALL and WILLIAM HENRY BISHOP, two of the liquidators of the above-named company, at the offices of the company, situate at 2, Pall Mall East, in the county of London, England, and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators are by their Solicitors (or personally) to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Registrar Companies (winding up) Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, England, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

THURSDAY, the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1895.

H. J. HOOD,
Registrar.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR,
Will Produce
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the
9th and 10th JANUARY,
The Amusing Comedietta
"SECOND THOUGHTS"
AND
For the first time in India, and by special permission of
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.
The Farcical Comedy.
"FAITHFUL JAMES."
Box Office Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back seats.
Doors open each evening at 9 P.M. Performance to commence at 9-30.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of this Bank has THIS DAY been OPENED for Business at CAWNPORE.

Bombay, 4th January, 1896.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN
ON THE 7th JANUARY, 1896.
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MINERAL OILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, Tenders for the supply of the following Oils for 12 months commencing 1st February next.

220 Tons of Mineral Oil for lubricating carriage and wagon Axles.

90 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 200 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut, Poon, Benteak or Siamese hardwood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 8th January next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th December, 1895.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEALED TENDERS for supplying articles of Diets, Bedding, Clothing, Petty Supplies, &c., under 12 Schedules, to the Civil Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, in Bombay and Poona, for the year 1896-97, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1896. The Civil Surgeon, Poona, will receive them on the same date and hour.

Forms of Tender and Schedules and any other information connected with the Contract can be obtained on application at the Surgeon-General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay.

By Order,
B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surgeon-Captain,
Secretary to the Surg-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

Surgeon-General's Office, Town Hall, Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 485 OF 1894.

BAI SOONABAI, Widow and Administratrix of the Estate and Effects of DHUNJISHAW alias DHUNJIBHOY SORABJEE SHAH, Deceased, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing in house No. 77, in Bhora Bazar Street, within the Fort ...Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI AWABAI, Widow of JAMSETJEE RATANJEE SUBEDAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing in house No. 367-72, in Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort, BAI AIMAI KHURSETJEE MOOS, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing in house No. 2nd Marine Street, outside the Fort ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 17th Day of January, 1895, it was ordered inter alia that the 1st Defendant, Bai Awabai, should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees 1,602-14-0 for taxed costs of this Suit.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 24th Day of July, 1895, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, Bai Awabai, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaswadi (Dhobi Talao), without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 83, New No. 733, Collector's Old Survey No. 16, and New Survey No. 8414, containing by admeasurement from 283 to 291 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on the North by the property of Nowroji Bennett, on the East partly by the public drain or water passage leading to the sea and partly by the property of Raghoo (alias Raghoba) Peithaji, on the South partly by Dhaswadi (Dhobi Talao) Lane and partly by the said property of Raghoo (alias Raghoba) Peithaji, and on the West partly by the property of the said Nowroji Bennett and partly by the said Dhaswadi (Dhobi Talao) Lane.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate, lying and being at 3rd Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 727, New No. 3331, Collector's Old Survey No. 1-10, and New Survey No. 8342.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve all the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant, Bai Awabai, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of previous execution and of the said warrant.

The property secondly above described will be Sold on the premises at 3-30 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Day of January, 1896.

The property firstly above described will be Sold on the premises at 4 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Day of January, 1896.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises firstly described are supposed to be liable ;—

1. Claim of Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, for a charge and a lien on the title deeds for the amount of his taxed costs.

2. Claim of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium for Rs. 1-12-0 on account of land revenue and Warrant fee.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant, Bai Awabai, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant, Bai Awabai, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovenamed Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchasers.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 6th Day of December, 1895.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 23,62,487	0	10
Reserves and Rest	" 10,46,454	1	6
Deposits	" 92,51,885	10	1
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,71,812	12	5
Sundries	" 2,31,133	5	2
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14	0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 13,30,553	4	4
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 7,75,940	5	6
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,11,01,222	4	9
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,48,531	9	8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 3,07,525	5	9
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772	14	0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000	= "	8 ,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

62, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise describing the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	81,324
Total number of Policies in force	277,600

An annual income equal to about one-sixth of the total revenues of the Government of India, and Cash Assets equal to about a fourth of the whole of the Indian Funded Debt—a record not equalled by that of any other Company and certain to arrest the attention of every intending insurer.

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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E. C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"It is a remarkable work ; the fruit of several years' resourceful and laborious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. . . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 1893.

"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 cases Danish butter in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
10 cases coloured twill shawls.
10 cases white shirtings.
3 bales grey dhooties.
3 bales grey shirtings, 8 lbs.
1 bale grey jaconets.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Goorjee Luxmidass.

15 bales TRE Grey shirtings, 8lbs.
19 " TRE " " 7lbs.

On account and at the risk of Goculdass Vulubhdass.

O G V 146 74 75—1 case muslins.
O G V 149 38 41—1 " lenos.
" 42 43—1 " "

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8 January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

Ex s s Bengal.

J P—1-4—4 cases machinery, consisting of reversing biscuit brake No 2 French roll tins, iron peel heads, ornamental wire trays, coffee roasters, coffee mills, &c.

On account of the concerned.

M B—74—8 cases machinery, consisting of wheel barrow, mahogany lakh, rubber pipe, bull's-eye lever, platform scale, brass weights, glass hollow lancers, large tin-plates.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 powerful chestnut waler gelding, 16 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.
1 four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 country-bred chestnut pony, 5 years, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Dickson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill Road, Bandora, teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, carpets, camphorwood chest of drawers, carved chiffoniers, linen, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PURSHOTAM CHIMAJEE OR PITHA STREET.

Under instructions from the administrators of the estate and credits of the property of the late Mr. Maneckjee Jamsetjee Bamboatvalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay at Purshotam Chimajee or Pitha Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 89 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under former No. 16 and now under Ward No. 1412 and Street No. 45 and containing by admeasurement seventy-nine and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by Purshotum Chimaji or Pitha Street, on or towards the north formerly by the house of Eduljl Pallonji Bottlewalla and now of Jamshedji Pallonji Bugle and on or towards the south by the house of Rustomji Jamsetjee Bamboatwalla.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Javeri Naginbhoy Dewchund and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Bai Luxmibai Saheb, wife of Mr. Parashramrao Shrinivasrao—

1 sealed bundle of very valuable pearls consisting of undrilled pearls and bunches of pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, by order of the mortgagee and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopal Laljee and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Tricum Nathu, deceased, under the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1893.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1895.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Bangunga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue's new number sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and new survey number B. seven thousand two hundred and sixty-one, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the south by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward number three thousand and five, Street number nineteen, and which were formerly in the occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of Tricum Nathu, deceased.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND BELTING.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the new Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, Chinchpoogly, by order of the adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

A quantity of cotton and leather belting damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Geyer and Co. the remaining valuable stock-intrade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, furniture merchant, consisting of neat, substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suites, lined rich velvet and tapestry, cabinets, revolving top large office table with pigeon hole, mirror door almyras, dressing and wash-hand tables to match, teapoys, easy and light chairs, strong-made single and double bedsteads, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLES BY BURROUGHS AND JOHN ROBERTS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Geyer and Co., the following billiard tables.

One first-rate nearly new full-sized slate billiard table with screw legs by John Roberts with improved new cushion and new cloth, with set of ivory billiard pool and pyramid balls, cases for balls, long and short champion cues, cue-stand, marking boards, set of three kerosine Hink's hanging lamps and cover, etc., (complete).

One first-rate nearly new full-sized slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts, with improved new cushion and new cloth by Roberts, with set of ivory pool, pyramid, and billiard balls, cases for balls, long and short cues, cue rests, marking board, two ninety-five candle power kerosine lamps, cover, etc, (complete).

Catalogues are published, and the tables are on view.

SALE OF 51 BORAS PUNJAB GINNED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown No 43, on the Argyll Road, by order of Mooltanee Samutmull Savuldass and on account and at the risk of Sha Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.

51 boras Punjab ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. P. Williams consisting of—

Double-barrel gun by W. E. Barratt, cartridge cases, and ammunition, books, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, CINNAMON, SUGAR, RED LEAD, SAGO, PEPPER, DRY GINGER, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhimjee Mukunjee Chapuria and Jaichund Sobhagchand Chapuria, trading together as general merchants under the name of Harakchand Jaichand and also under the name of Bhimjee Makunjee, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mandvie (Khan Bazar or Sakur Bazar, insolvent's shop), consisting a number of bags of China sugar, scale and weights, &c.

Also at Dontar Street or Dammer Gully (insolvent's godown), consisting of a number of boxes or chests of cinnamon, kegs of red lead, bags of sago, dry ginger, pepper, gulall, scale and weights, mehta boxes, time-piece, pillows, bench, &c.

N, B—The goods of the Vudgaddy shop or Pahadi have been removed to the above godown at Dammer Gully.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1896.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mecca and Clan Murray entered, and the steamers Henry Bolckow and Avoca left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Eden Hall entered and the steamer Maria Valerie left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., to-day. Only articles superscribed for transmission by the Bisagno will be forwarded.

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.—On the application of Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, granted summons against Joseph White and others, their tenants, on charges of abuse, intimidation and assault.

COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY-BILL.—This case again stands over until the 17th instant, pending the arrest of another accused, whom Superintendent Brewin expects shortly to capture. The adjournment was granted by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate.

LOCAL CHARITY.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has forwarded to Messrs. Tookaram Tatya and K. M. Shroff, trustees of the Theosophical Society's Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, a donation of Rs. 1,000 in 4 per cent. Municipal Bond, in memory of his late lamented son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and the interest accruing from it be used for the dispensary.

ROBBING HIS FATHER.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Sunder Rao Bhow charged his son, Narayen, with theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 966, under circumstances already published in these columns. Accused was convicted and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Lala Fallah, the Marwari, who was a party to the offence, was next proceeded against on charges of receiving and retaining stolen property. The case stands adjourned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Hero's	Mendelsohn.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Valse	Christmas Roses	Waldteufel.
Selection	Spanish Melodies	Reile.
Valse	An Pays des Chausson	Fahrbach.
Barn Dance	Piccaninnies	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"TWO OF A TRADE," ETC.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared on behalf of Charles Brown and Co., licensed ships' painters in the Merewether Dry Dock, and applied for summons against Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, another ships' painter in the dock, for assaulting Brown on the evening of the 6th instant. The dispute arose between the parties in connection with a tender accepted for painting the s. s. Hero.

VELJIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasik, 3,663 patients were treated last month. Amongst them 2,623 were Hindus, 969 Mahomedans, and 71 Christians. Of the Hindus 305 were from Panchvati, 1,743 from Nasik, and 575 from the adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 899 were from Nasik, and 70 from the adjacent villages; and of the Christians 32 were from Nasik, and 39 from the adjacent villages. Thirty-four minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during the month.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUNG MAN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jolliffe charged Rama Babaji with stealing, at Chira Bazar, a purse, containing some money, from the pocket of a hamal, who was purchasing some fish. The accused was known to be a suspicious character, and the police had kept an eye on him since his release from the Reformatory, after remaining there for a period of six years, on the 21st December, 1893. He was caught in the act, and the magistrate, convicting him on the evidence before the court, sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

BURGLARIES.—Dewji Heera, residing on the ground floor of a house at Chinch Bunder Road, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. on Monday, his house was broken into, the entrance having been effected by removing one of the iron bars of a window, facing the sweeper's gully, and a small wooden box was forced open and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 226, were abstracted therefrom. —Liladhur Ramduth, a Brahmin, residing in the compound of the Babulnath Temple, has made a report to the police that, on Monday night, someone entered his room by boring a hole in the window shutters, and opening the latch thereon, and stole six currency notes for Rs. 10 each, Rs. 21 in cash, six gold gods, wearing apparel, and sundry other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 117, from a box.

ASSAULT BY AN ENEMY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ali Moozafarkhan, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Inspector Wheatly before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing hurt with a stick to Mahomed Rajakhan, a groom in the service of Mr. Oomer Jamal, a commission stable-keeper at Bellasis Road. About noon, on the 25th ultimo, complainant was sitting in a musjid at Memonwada, when the accused, who was on hostile terms with complainant, came from behind and struck complainant with a stick on the head and decamped. Complainant, who had his head cut open, was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, while the accused was arrested on the following morning. Accused denied the charge, but his Worship convicted him on the evidence, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 20.

THE CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA MEMORIAL FUND.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has forwarded to the trustees of the above fund a Municipal bond for Rs. 1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, in memory of his beloved son, the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who was a member of the managing committee of the above fund, which was established to commemorate the useful work done by the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and the interest of the fund has for the past ten years been devoted to help poor and intelligent students of the Parsee community to advance their studies by grant of scholarships. Several of these students have through these scholarships been able to join the College of Science at Poona, and have been successful in becoming L.C.E. A portion of the fund is employed in assisting charitable educational institutions with grants for providing poor Zoroastrian students with books. The fund capital now amounts to Rs. 30,500, and from a portion of the interest given by way of scholarships, seven students of the Parsee community are now earning their livelihood as Licentiates of Civil Engineering.

FATAL JUVENILE PLAY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Sewree Road, on view of the body of a Hindu lad, named Dhondee Baboo, aged ten, son of a labourer, residing in that locality. It appears that, on Monday noon, the mother went to work, leaving the boy and his elder brother at home. During her absence, about 4 p.m., both the lads left home and went to play in the compound of a Parsee, named Pestonji Dorabji Dastur. Both of them sat on a plank, which was placed across the well in the compound, and commenced throwing stones at the frogs in the water. Shortly afterwards the elder brother went to have a ramble in the compound, leaving the deceased on the well, and on his return found him missing. He went home, but did not inform the mother about the disappearance of his younger brother. The mother searched for the deceased until midnight, and on the following morning informed the police, with the result that the well in question was dragged, and the body of the lad was recovered. The well has no parapet wall, and it has a Persian wheel on it. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On Saturday, Mr. George Lane Anderson, Resident Manager for India of the New York Life Insurance Company, which is one of the wealthiest and most flourishing companies in the world, arrived in Bombay for the purpose of making arrangements for the appointment of a board of directors at Calcutta. Mr. Anderson visited the office of the company, of which Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company are the chief agents in Bombay. Some of the principal medical examiners and agents of the company were introduced to him. During last year the company did business here to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. Mr. Anderson was highly pleased with the results which the company had attained, and thanked the manager for his zeal in promoting the interests of the company as well as its policy-holders. He announced the resolution of the head-office at New York to appoint a Resident Board at Calcutta with power to accept cases, issue policies, and pay claims locally. The arrangement will, no doubt, greatly facilitate the conduct of business, and benefit the policy-holders throughout India, as the claims will be immediately paid on the production of the proof of death, instead of one month's delay caused in payment by several other companies. This is a very satisfactory arrangement for the benefit of the intending policy-holders. On his leaving the offices, Mr. Anderson was garlanded by Mr. Pherozshah N. Bhandara, one of the company's agents, and presented with a superb bouquet of flowers. Mr. Anderson left for Calcutta on Sunday night.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Ramchunder Jalker, of the Opium Department, charged Sonnu Rajah, a Mahomedan butcher, carrying on business as a grocer at Delisle Road, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with possessing contraband opium, weighing twenty-seven tolas, and valued at Rs. 8-13, in contravention of Act I., of 1878, clause (c). Mr. Dalvi, pleader, appeared for the defence. It appears that, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. Jalker received information that accused was in the possession of opium and was selling it. Acting upon this information, Mr. Jalker, accompanied by the Chief Inspector, Mr. Fazulakhan, Police Inspector, Mr. Moore, and a "panch," proceeded to the accused's shop on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. On searching the place the police found a quantity of opium, weighing twenty-seven tolas concealed behind, a tin case, containing ghee, in a cupboard. Accused in his defence stated that he had enmity with his caste people, and that he was in a position to prove that the opium produced in court had been placed in his shop by one Alibux on Saturday morning, while he was away from the shop. He also spoke to the Inspector when they came to search his shop that the opium might have been placed there by Alibux. Evidence for the defence was then called by Mr. Dalvi. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence for the prosecution had fully established that the opium was found in the accused's shop, while the evidence for the defence was evidently tutored, and their witnesses were quite unsatisfactory. Accused wanted to make out that the opium had been placed in his shop by Alibux, but in that attempt he (accused) had signally failed. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 with the alternative to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twenty days. Out of the realization of the fine his Worship placed Rs. 20 at the disposal of the Customs authorities for distribution as reward. The opium seized was ordered to be confiscated.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A GRAIN-DEALER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Haines Road, touching the death of Malsee Heera, aged twenty, a grain-dealer, residing at that locality. The deceased arrived in Bombay from his native country about a year ago, and carried on his business as a grain-dealer in partnership with his brother, Nema Heera, at Haines Road. About sixteen months ago, while deceased Malsee was in his native country, he suddenly disappeared, and had to be brought home from a neighbouring village, while in Bombay Malsee occasionally became despondent and often refused to take his meals and spoke incoherently about some ornaments which had not been given to him by his father. On Friday, the 3rd instant, deceased took some bags of "bajree" and rice to deliver to a customer in Agripada, and did not return home. About an hour afterwards his brother went to the customer to see whether deceased had taken the grain to him, and on an inquiry there learnt that the grain had been delivered there by deceased. Nema then searched for him, but failing to find him anywhere, reported the matter to the police. On Monday morning, the body of the deceased was found floating in a well at a distance of about forty paces from the house. The police had the body removed from the well, life being then extinct. The body was dressed in the clothes deceased had been last seen wearing, and bore no marks of violence. The well in which the body was found is situated in the compound of the "downee" at Haines Road, and it has a high parapet wall. Deceased was said to have been in no pecuniary or other troubles, but he was somewhat peculiar in his behaviour. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th December :—

Read letter from the Attorney to the Standard Oil Company, dated 19th December 1895, intimating that the Company, are now prepared to enter into a contract to lease compartments Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, and 13 in Port Trust kerosine oil godowns at Darukhana, now in their occupation, for a term of 2 years from the 1st of January 1896, and to pay for them the same rate of rent as the Trustees charge to occupants of other compartments in the same buildings or, say, at 10 per cent. advance on the Trustees' present rate of rent, with a provision that if the Trustees reduce the rates to other tenants in the same buildings during the period of the lease they will make a similar reduction to the Company.

Resolution.—A lease of the compartments may be granted on the terms named.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 23rd December 1895, forwarding an application from Mr. Hemraj Madhowjee for a lease for 10 years of 322 3-9 square yards of land at Boree Street, Mody Bay Estate, at a rental of Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum, for the erection thereon of a workshop at an expenditure of Rs. 3,000, and recommending that the offer be accepted, but that provision be made in the lease to prevent the removal of the erection or any part of it before termination of the agreement and before rents are paid up.

Resolution.—The offer may be accepted on the terms of the lease of the adjoining plot now held by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st December 1895, reporting that in his budget for 1895-96 he had estimated Rs. 1,000 for thoroughly repairing the temporary sea wall of the Mazagon Reclamation, but the Trustees in their budget allotted Rs. 300 only; that this allotment is found insufficient for the work, and requesting that the full amount may be sanctioned. Read memo. to the Engineer, dated 27th December 1895, asking him to suggest a reappropriation from any of the other heads of the repairs grant to meet the anticipated excess on the particular work in question. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 30th December 1895, stating that the excess can probably be met from the allotment for repairs to Elphinstone Estate, item 22 at page 12 of the current year's budget.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Read Trustees' Resolution dated 21st May 1895, directing that the land at the north-west angle of Musjid Bridge and the G. I. P. Railway Line be offered first to Government and then to the Municipality at Rs. 10 a square yard, and that, if neither require it, the land may be put up for auction at that price as a reserve. Read letter to Government, Marine Department, dated 28th May 1895, offering the land at Rs. 10 per square yard. Read Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 26th September 1895, received under endorsement dated 3rd October 1895, from the Secretary to Government. Marine Department, intimating that the land referred to is not required by Government. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 14th October 1895, inquiring whether the Municipality desire to have the land, and, if so, whether they will purchase it at Rs. 10 per square yard. Read letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 21st November 1895, intimating that the land in question is not required by the Municipality. Read memo. to the Traffic Manager, dated 27th November 1895, requesting him to arrange for the sale by auction of the ground at the reserve price of Rs. 10 per square yard. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd December, 1895, reporting the sale by auction of the land to Mr. Runchordas Haridas at Rs. 13 per square yard; and forwarding a copy of the notice and of the conditions of the sale.

Resolution.—The purchase money, on receipt, to be paid in to Government in reduction of the Trustees' debt.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th Dec. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 27th Dec. 1895.	For week ending 27th Dec. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 27th Dec. 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	24	728	17	714
" out of harbour	14	732	20	725
" transported	12	441	7	493
" attended to	3	52	...	50
" warped	...	75	...	66

CRICKET.

YOUNG ARYAN CRICKET CLUB.

A SOCIAL gathering of this cricket club, to present addresses to the eight members for their success in different University examinations, was held on Sunday in the Social Club rooms, opposite the European General Hospital, Fort. Mr. Vishwanath Prabharam Vaidya, B.A., was proposed by Mr. Chandulal Diwan, B. A., and seconded by Mr. Narbudashanker P. Vaidya, to take the chair. Mr. Vishwanath then explained the reason why the meeting was held. Mr. Madhowdas Laxmidas Kothare, secretary of the club, gave a brief account of its progress during the last four years and read copies of the different addresses. Out of the eight successful members five were present, and to them the president presented an address with a few words of advice. Mr. Shamrao Patkar, B.A., and Mr. Motilal Kapdiya, B.A., panegyrized the work of the managing committee of the cricket club, and spoke about physical education. The successful members, who were presented with addresses, replied briefly, and in doing so heartily thanked the members of the club as well as the president. The chairman then spoke at length on physical and mental education, and praised the work of the managing committee of this cricket club. Light refreshments were served, and Mr. Bhagwanlal Naranji Bhatt sang some songs prepared for the occasion. The secretary on behalf of the club thanked the president and the gentlemen who had graced the hall by their presence and presented, a garland and a bouquet to the president, and at the close pan gulab, and atar were served. Among those present were: Messrs. Vishwnath Prabhuram Vaidya, B.A., Chandulal Diwan, B.A., Shamrao Patkar, B.A., Motilal Kapdiya, B.A., Mulji Aladhar Shah, L.C.E., Jiwandas Pitambar Shah, Amritlal Jekisondas Meheta, Jamnadas Dayalji Mheta, Varjiwandas Balgovindas Thanawalla, Chandrashanker Umiyashanker Bhatta, Hormasji Dosabhai Kaji, Pranjiwandas Laxmidas Kothare, Shiwji Champsi Bhatiya, Khetshi Tulsidas Bhatya, Gordhandas Ranchhordas Engineer, Rattanji Ranchhordas, Laxmidas Devchand, Harakhchand Laxmichand Shah, and others.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, Biliousness or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 14, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE NEW MAHOMEDAN MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

WE have to congratulate Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey in particular, and the Mahomedan community generally, upon his selection by Lord Sandhurst's Government as a member of the Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, whose term of office has expired. Mr. Dharamsey is a rising young man, in whom there has been noticed a singularly rare combination of merit and modesty; and we are sure that the choice of Government will be universally approved; and that he will in every respect shew himself worthy of the new position to which he has been elevated. Mr. Dharamsey is highly connected, and is the grandson of a leading gentleman, who, some thirty years ago, was regarded as "the Khoja merchant prince of Bombay"—the late Mr. Dharamsey Poonjabhoy. The new member of Council is also closely connected with one of the present leaders of the Khoja community, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. He received his education in the Elphinstone High School; and during the years 1875-77 was under the instruction of Professors Wordsworth, Oxenham, Hathornthwaite, and Kirkham, in the Elphinstone College. Having got his B.A. degree in 1877, Mr. Dharamsey entered into articles in the following year with the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, then a member of the firm of Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani. In 1882, while serving his articles, Mr. Dharamsey was the only candidate who passed the LL.B. Examination in the first-class. Having been admitted a solicitor of the High Court in October, 1883, he joined the firm of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, with which he has been connected ever since. In 1884 he was nominated a Justice of the Peace, and a Fellow of the Bombay University in the year following. A year later he began to take an interest in the Municipal administration of the city, and was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation by the rate-payers of the Mandvie Ward. Owing to the intelligent part he took in the discussion of Municipal affairs, he was in 1889 appointed by the Corporation a member of the Joint Schools Committee, in which office he has ever since continued to serve; and the Corporation in the following year, 1890, elected him a member of the Standing Committee. As a member of the Corporation, Mr. Dharamsey took an active part in the consideration of the new Municipal Bill, now the City of Bombay Municipal Act; and as a member of the Standing Committee he made an independent minute on the claim of Messrs. Glover and Company for one and half-a-lakh of rupees against the Municipality in connection with the Tansa Water-Works. This minute was made the basis for a tough fight in the Corporation with regard to the claim of Messrs. Glover and Company. In April, 1893, having resigned his seat in the Standing Committee, Mr. Dharamsey started on a long tour through Europe and America. He travelled through Egypt, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland, and visited the principal towns of America, attending the Chicago Exhibition and returned here *via* Japan and China in December 1893. The members of his community joined heartily in congratulating him on the successful termination of his travels, from which they expected some benefit to accrue to themselves; and some of them testified their gratification by entertaining him at dinner parties which they gave in his honour. Mr. Dharamsey had from the commencement been an active friend of the Muljibhoy Jewraj Library; and the members of the committee entertained him at a dinner given in Mr. Hajee Cassum's bungalow at Grant Road. Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy gave another dinner in Mr. Dharamsey's honour at his bungalow, at Breach Candy; and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim gave another similar dinner at his bungalow, at Pedder Road, followed by a fourth dinner, which was given by Mr. Rehmoobhoy Ahlana at his bungalow, in Warden Road. These festivities were indications of the esteem in which Mr. Dharamsey is held in his community for his disinterested services and the zeal he has always evinced in their welfare. He has been for about twelve years the honorary secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and took an active part in collecting subscriptions for the fine school-house it built on the Esplanade. As secretary, Mr. Dharamsey has been taking a warm interest in the management of the Anjumani schools, which are now in a very efficient condition. As chairman, he has materially helped to promote the usefulness of the Muljibhoy Khoja Library; and has always evinced an interest in the welfare of the two girls' schools among the Khojas. In April, 1894, he was unanimously elected chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in succession to Dr. Thomas Blaney; and by the ability with which he discharged the duties of the office, he did credit to the choice of the Corporation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JANUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Jacobabad and Delhi, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Malegaon, Madras and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and 14 at Goa and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Karachi, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Saugor and Ratnagiri, and the minimum in considerable excess at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Madras and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 9° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Veraval, Bombay, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the skies are partially clouded at Delhi, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Madras and Trichinopoly. A few drops of rain have fallen at Negapatam. Winds on the Coromandel Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and as humidity and cloud are both increasing at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, the weather appears to be somewhat unsettled off that coast in the Bay, and conditions are favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf appears to be unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 7.

Tuesday's observations :—Pressure has increased very slightly over the Central Provinces and west of the Peninsula and has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid over the Punjab and Kashmir, and the readings are high and uniform over North-Western and Central India and are low over the south of the Bay. Pressure is nearly normal over the greater part of the country. Calms and variable breezes prevail in the north-west and centre and breezes from between east and north elsewhere. The force this morning is light or moderate generally. The temperature has risen over the Punjab and Madras and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is higher than usual in North-West India, lower in the Central Provinces and Bombay and about normal in other provinces. Light showers have occurred in Chaman, Negapatam and Colombo and a moderate shower in Cuddalore. The disturbed conditions over Persia appear to have been dissipated without reaching India and it is doubtful whether the barometric fall now in progress in Kashmir will affect the weather in North-West India and showers will probably continue in the Madras Coast districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·98
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·1
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	·601
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of wind*	ENE, ESE, W, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	249

* From midnight to midnight.

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THE TATA NAVSARI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THIS school, which is doing excellent work and is indebted for its present stable and efficient condition to the liberality of Mr. J. N. Tata, affords a remarkable illustration of the gradual change which has been worked even among the orthodox portion of the conservative town of Navsari in regard to female education. Time was when the education even of the boys of the town was regarded with bitter prejudice and hatred. But within the short space of a few years matters have so far changed that even girls flock to this school in ever increasing numbers, and it is said that a proposal has actually been made by some of the leading men at Navsari to the conductors of the school to introduce English education. The seminary was started and conducted for some time by and at the expense of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Kama, who in a quiet and unostentatious manner promoted various works of charity and usefulness, but for the last twenty years or so it has been maintained by the munificence of the well known Tata family, and its present excellent condition is due to the changes effected in its working under the new management. The expenses are entirely defrayed out of certain trust funds allocated for the purpose, and it receives no aid from the Gaekwar's Government. The number of girls is steadily increasing, the number at the end of last year being close upon two hundred, the bulk of them belonging to the priestly community of Navsari. In addition to the instruction usually imparted in a school of this kind, Kindergarten instruction has been introduced, and is very much appreciated by the little children, for whose special benefit it is intended, Kindergarten charts and museum forming a part of the school equipment. Knitting, embroidery, and cutting out are also taught, and great pains are taken to improve the quality of the instruction generally and to keep abreast of the modern requirements of such a school so far as the circumstances and conditions of the place permit. Another noticeable feature is encouragement given to the useful art of cookery, in which the girls are examined every year and prizes for proficiency awarded. Altogether the institution is doing most valuable work for the advancement of female education, and is a source of gratification to all lovers of social reform and advancement amongst the Parsees.

The distribution of prizes for the past year took place on Friday last under the presidency of his Highness Prince Fatehsing Rao Gaekwar, who kindly consented to attend the function at some inconvenience, his stay in the town being very short and full of engagements. The large shamiana was crowded to its utmost capacity by ladies and gentlemen, the whole of the enormous place reserved for ladies being quite full. So great was the eagerness of the people to witness the ceremony that long before the appointed hour, which was 9 o'clock in the morning, the shamiana and the adjoining place was full of spectators. It was a most brilliant function, and passed off most successfully owing to the great exertions of Mr. Fardunji Kanga, who devoted all his zeal and energy and precious time in completing the excellent arrangements for the occasion. He had left no stone unturned to look to the comfort of the Prince and his party as well as the visitors. For some time past Mr. Kanga has closely identified himself with all educational and other progressive movements affecting the welfare and prosperity of the Parsees of Navsari, and for his disinterested and valuable services he deserved their thanks. The Prince, escorted by his body guard, and accompanied by Kaka Saheb, the Subha Saheb, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. Littledale, and others, entered the shamiana, precisely at 9 o'clock, the whole assembly standing up and applauding the Prince. The first item of the programme for the day, which was a song of welcome to the Prince, prettily sung by the little girls, having been gone through, Mr. F. M. Kanga read the annual report, which showed that there were 191 girls on the roll, and that as many as 80 per cent. of those who were submitted for the examination of the Deputy Educational Inspector had successfully passed the test, and that the Inspector had made a most favourable report of the general efficiency of the school, and announced that in honour of the Prince's visit Mr. J. N. Tata had subscribed Rs. 1,000 for the award of a prize in the name of the Prince. Rao Saheb Nurbheram, the experienced and energetic head-master of the Government Girls' School, who, as honorary superintendent of the Tata School, is doing valuable work, then put the girls through a number of questions on the subjects of earthquake, ebb and flow of tides, sanitation, &c., and in mental arithmetic and book-keeping, in which the girls showed considerable proficiency. The pupils then sang several songs, especially composed for the occasion by Mr. Pherozshah Battliwalla, who was responsible for the training of the children, and they were all very much thankful to Mr. Battliwalla for his unselfish zeal and energy for training the pupils on the Kindergarten system. An action song depicting the daily morning routine of household work, such as sweeping the floor, watering the compound, drawing water from the well, and burning incense in the house was greatly appreciated, Mr. Littledale taking a photograph of the different actions. Mrs. French then distributed the prizes, after which Mr. French addressed the assembly, expressing satisfaction at all that he had seen and heard. He said he had been asked by Prince Fatehsing Rao to say a few words. On behalf of Mrs. French and himself he wished to say how glad they were to have had the opportunity of visiting Navsari on two such interesting occasions as they did that day and the day previous. They had seen what excellent exhibition the girls had given. Perhaps the most interesting was the action song of the girls. Yesterday Mrs. French and himself had the pleasure of visiting the girls' school, and there they had the opportunity of marking the high state of efficiency which the girls had attained. They were pleased with the bright and happy faces of the children, whose excellent training reflected great credit on all concerned. Referring to the exhibition of needle-work that they had seen that morning, Mrs. French had wished him to remark on the excellence of embroidery work. They did not see such excellent work everywhere. Even in England they did not see such things on similar occasions, where the work was mostly of a plain character. He thought that his Highness the Maharaja would have been proud to visit Navsari on these interesting occasions and to see the progress made by the children in the march of education. He greatly appreciated the opportunity he had of taking part in such highly interesting and important functions. He thanked the organisers for the excellent way in which they had arranged everything and the admirable way in which every detail had been carried out to the satisfaction of everybody. To Mr. Kanga he particularly liked to thank for the great trouble he had taken in organising and successfully carrying out the details of the ceremony in a splendid manner at great personal inconvenience and for the great help he had been voluntarily giving to the cause of education. (Loud cheers).

Mr. K. R. Kama then proposed a warm vote of thanks to the Prince, and spoke highly of the Gaekwar's great interest in the education of his subjects. He hoped and trusted that the Prince would take full advantage of the excellent education which he was receiving at the hands of such sympathetic friends and guides as Mr. and Mrs. French, and, following in the footsteps of his august father, would always strive to advance the welfare of his subjects.

Mr. Cursetji N. Servai in a neat and elegant speech, remarkable for correct Gujerati diction no less than for the appropriateness of thought and sentiment, seconded the resolution, wishing the Prince a long and glorious life, and the vote was carried with acclamation. Thus ended the second of the two functions at which the Prince presided with characteristic dignity and grace.

THE great Nordau will surely be delighted with the latest symptoms of decadent Paris. One of these is described by a *Westminster Gazette* correspondent, who gives us an account of the very newest kind of cafe. This, it seems, is got up as a chapelle ardente, and the delight of it consists in taking your drink while you lie in a real coffin, with the added pleasure of seeing other boon companions around you in the same festive position. You are sometimes asked in Yorkshire to go for a picnic on the drain, and you ejaculate to yourself, "What a treat !" until you discover that "drain" is merely the local name for canal. But here you really lie in your coffin and absorb an atmosphere of "graves and worms and epitaphs." The second system is the development of devil-worship, as described by Maiture Clunet in the criminal libel action which has been creating some excitement in the "gay capital," wherein it is alleged that a certain lady engaged in the devout practice of daily communion in order to secrete consecrated hosts for the purpose of profanation. Devil-worship, according to the advocate is now practised in four conventicles, with unfrocked priests, choir-boys, and numerous votaries. It also has its official organ, *Le Bulletin du Diable*, from which copious and blasphemous extracts were read by counsel. It appears, in fact, to be stark, staring lunacy.

AN enterprising journalist has been permitted to view the famous "war treasure" which lies stored in the isolated Julius Tower of the fortress of Spandau, ready for any sudden emergency. The total amount is 120 millions of marks or about £6,000,000 sterling, a sum which would not go very far towards defraying the cost of making or repelling an invasion. Gold-pieces of the value of twenty or ten marks are alone used for this purpose. There are seven and a-half millions of them contained in bags that hold ten thousand marks apiece, and these are stored by tens in twelve hundred wooden boxes. The screws that close the boxes having been driven well home, seals are put upon their heads. Thus, says the *St. James's Gazette*, the contents are never visible to mortal eye; but the cases undergo periodical weighing in order to ascertain that the hoard has not been tampered with.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE result of the University School Final examination was declared yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of the total number of 1,639 candidates, who had appeared at the examination, the following 415 candidates were declared to have passed the test :—

Adatia, N Amulakhrai
Agarkar, D Vinayak
Agashe, A Krishna
Agte, A Balkrishna
Agte, H Atmaram
Alrani, G Narsingrao
Amin, G Keshavlal
Amin, M Pragdasbhai
Annadani, K Viro
Annigeri, N Hanmant
Annigeri, R Gopal
Antrolkar, R Sajnaji
Athalye, P Balkrishna
Athavale, V Ganesh
Babla, N Dhamanmal
Bagalkotkar, G Ramchandra
Baivalli, M Ganpaya
Bamnolkar, R Benjamin
Barve, S Balkrishna
Belgi, K Vasudev
Belgaumkar, B Govind
Belgaumkar, H Bhimrao
Belhe, V Tukaram
Bellagaw, G Subrao
Bellakalamdani, K Bhimrao
Bhagvat, S Vinayak
Bhanage, D Sakharam
Bhat, B Mathurbhai
Bhatija, B Bhashermal
Bhatti, M Nabibax
Bhide, G Moreshvar
Bhogle, S Balkrishna
Bhojvani, K Alumal
Bhople, R Krishna
Bidinal, J Fakirgouda
Bidve, K Vaman
Bijlani, D Himatsing
Bilgi, A Krishna
Bin, C Doorgaram
Bodas, V Chintaman
Borekar, N Krishnappa
Chimalgi, A Gururao
Chinmulgund, K Venkatesh
Chitale, M Sakharam
Chitale, P Keshav
Chitale, P Sadashiv
Chitale, R Sakharam
Chitre, G Dinkar
Chitre, N Dinkar
Chondkar, M Vithal
Contractor, C Cavasji
Dalal, G Govind
Dalal, K Kahandas
Dalal, N Venilal
Damle, A Gangadhar
Damle, D Gopal
Damle, M Chimnaji
Dani, G Balkrishna
Dante, P Vaijanath
Datar, K Balvant
Datar, N Ganesh
Date, H Ramkrishna
Datye, H Vishvanath
Dave, J Devshankar
Dave, M Keshavlal
Dave, S Amritlal
Davne, G Yadav
Deputy, S Darasha
Desai, A Bhimbhai
Desai, B Himatlal
Desai, B Vallabhbhai
Desai, B Chhotubhai
Desai, B Nandlal
Desai, B Dayalji
Desai, D Vasanji
Desai, D Devprasad
Desai, D Pragji
Desai, D Motilal
Desai, G Dahyabhai
Desai, G Khandubhai
Desai, K Nathabhai
Desai, M Khandubhai
Desai, M Jethalal
Desai, P Achabhai
Desai, R Kalyanji
Desai, R Jasvantray
Desai, S Narhar
Desai, V Morarji
Desaiji, J Ghelabhai
Deshmukh, S Vaman
Deshmukh, Y Bhikaji
Deshpande, K Malhar
Deshpande, S Datto
Deshpande, V Malhar
Dev, H Balaji
Devdhar, P Krishna
Devgiri, H Venkatesh
Dharwadkar, B Devpriya
Dharwar, K Appaji
Dhopeshwar, G Bhaskar
Dikshit, K Annaji
Dikshit, N Annaji
Divakar, G Jivaji
Dubhashi, S Mangesh
Ekbote, K Ganesh
Ekbote, M Yashvant
Emkanmardi, A Khando
Gadag, R Krishna
Gadagkar, N Shrinivas
Gadgil, K Ganesh
Gadgulli, B Gurubhata
Gadkari, A Jayram
Gadnis, N Sitaram
Gadre, G Vaman
Gadre, H Vaman
Gadre, T Vinayak
Gandhi, D Ramchandra
Gandhi, V Chunilal
Ghandi, B Khanchand
Gholap, N Shankar
Ghotikar, G Sadashiv
Gidvani, S Navalrai
Gitadhyayi, M Ramchandra
Gogte, H Anant
Gokhale, K Bapuji
Gokhale, T Gangadhar
Gore, G Govind
Govalkar, D Vinayak
Govitrikar, M Shivram
Gumaste, M Gangadhar
Gunhal, R Swamirayachar
Gupte, V Pandurang
Gurjar, V Govind
Guruji, N Pandurang
Hadapsarkar, C Ramchandra
Halyal, S Kalastappa
Harvatti, P Manjunath
Haveri, T Ramchandrarao
Herlekar, K Shamrao
Hiranandani, C Rupchand
Hiranandani, S Manghirsing
Hiregowda, S Girmaji
Honap, N Ganesh
Huddar, A Vasudev
Hulkoti, A Balvant
Hungund, A Padmappa
Inamdar, N Vasudev
Jamkhandi, S Krishna
Jayvant, M Abaji
Jayvant, S Sitaram
Jha, C Girjashanker
Jog, K Vinayak
Jog, N Sadashiv
Jog, T Madhavrao
Joglekar, N Krishna
Joshi, A Vinayak
Joshi, B Keshav
Joshi, D Damodar
Joshi, G R Vidyadhar
Joshi, G Ballal
Joshi, K Krishna
Joshi, M Vishnu
Joshi, N Krishnaram
Joshi, N Sidheshvar
Joshi, N Vaman
Joshi, V Ganesh
Joshi, V Hari
Kale, G Sitaram
Kalibhat, R Bhimaji
Kamat, L Padmanabh
Kamble, G Pandharinath
Kanga, S Jehangirji
Kanhere, R Krishna
Kanhere, V Ballal
Kanitkar, H Govind
Kaushik, L Venkatraman
Karbhari, J Dungarshi
Karkhanis, S Lakshman
Karki, M Devarbhat
Karki, T Devarbhat
Karkun, N Bhimrao
Karlekar, K Keshav
Karnik, N Rangrao
Karnik, P Bhagvantrao
Karnik, S Ramchandra
Karve, K Narayan
Kelkar, V Bhikaji
Khadkatkar, T Govind
Khadke, R Vishnu
Khaladkar, M Bhau
Khandekar, H Dhondo
Khandvala, M Gulabdas
Khare, G Govind
Khare, T Bhaskar
Khot, V Jagannath
Khudkhudia, U Bachel
Kiresur, K Narayan
Kirkire, A Vithal
Kitur, P Jembappa
Kolhapur, V Daso
Kothari, T Meghraj
Koushikkar, V Gangadhar
Kshemkalyani, V Anant
Kuber, D Vishnu
Kulkarni, A Keshav
Kulkarni, B Ganesh
Kulkarni, B Govind
Kulkarni, D Narhar
Kulkarni, H Hanmant
Kulkarni, K Narayan
Kulkarni, N Gopal
Kulkarni, R Raghavendra
Kulkarni, T Mahadev
Kulkarni, V Annaji
Kulkarni, V Narayan
Kulkarni, Y Narayan
Kurane, B Yellapa
Kurlekar, D Balvant
Lad, D Hari
Lavate, S Ganesh
Lele, B Ganesh
Lele, T Yashvant
Limaye, K Pandurang
Limaye, L Raghunath
Limaye, V Sadashiv
Lokare, G Shankar
Mahableshvarkar, R Vinayak
Majumdar, M Lalabhai
Manoli, R Shankar
Mantri, D Narayan
Marfatia, C Sankalchand
Mehta, B Vithalbhai
Mehta, C Parvatishankar
Mehta, G Runchhodji
Mehta, M Nathabhai
Mehta, N Jamnadas
Mehta, P Harilal
Mehta, R Maneklal
Mehta, V Umed
Merballi, R Shivrao
Meti A Lingappa
Mhaiskar, G Shivram
Mirchandani J Kotumal
Modi F Ratanji
Mogre B Khanderav
Moulvi A M Ali Bax
Muddebihal, R Swamirao
Muddebihal, V Swamirao
Mukadam, A Nilkanth
Mulji, R Ramchandra
Mule V Bapu
Munim, C Lallubhai
Munim, M Lallubhai
Munshi, A Umarbhai
Muthe B Krishna
Nabar G Atmaram
Nadgir S Timmaji
Nadkarni, G Bhikappa
Nadkarni, L Ramchandra
Nadkarni, R Sheshgirirao
Nadkarni, S Lakshman
Nagarsheth, P Vithaldas
Naik, B Vithal
Naik, M Ramchandra
Naik, S Vaman
Naik-Satm, N Yashvant
Nanavati, S Adarji
Neckoo, K Pestanji
Oka, T Ravji
Pandya, C Tripurasand
Pandya, J Vishvanath
Pandya, N Chaturlal
Panvalkar, G Lakshman
Paranjpe, B Narayan
Paranjpe, L Parshuram
Patay, S Sitaram
Pasd, C Ranchhoddas
Patel, C Kishorbai
Patel, J Naranbhai
Patel, P Nanabhai
Patel, P Shankarbhai
Patel, R Bhailalbhai
Patel, S Jesingbhai
Patgavkar, N Vaman
Pathak, K Vaman
Patil, P Vithal
Patkar, G Raghunath
Patvardhan, D Mahadev
Patvardhan, G Bhikaji
Pavaskar, D Dhondu
Pendse, G Gangadhar
Pereira, Thomas
Phadnis, G Balvant
Phatak, D Moreshwar
Pimputkar, V Shivram
Pirzado, A G A Majid
Pola, G Anant
Pote, G Babaji
Pradhan, K Ramchandra
Pundalik, R Vinayak
Purandare, A Dhondev
Paranik, G Appaji
Pusalkar, D Keshav
Rajadhyaksha, D Balkrishna
Rajagoli, G Vinayak
Rajaguru, V Keshav
Rajput K Badalsing
Rajvadkar, H Vishram
Ramchandani, H Wadhumal
Ranade, P Vaman
Ranade, R Govind
Ranade, S Gopal
Ranade, V Govind
Rane, R Atmaram
Rane, T Dhondu
Rege, V Vasudev
Sabnis, P Vithal
Saheba, H Dalsukhram
Sainani, K Sukhramdas
Salgamkar, D Madhusudan
Salvekar, S Ramkrishna
Samant, N Balvant
Samnur, G Ramchandra
Samnur, S Raghavendra
Sane, D Ganesh
Sane, G Keshav
Sapatnekar, K Rajaram
Satbhai, A Shridhar
Sathe, G Vinayak
Saundatti, G Gururao
Saundatti, M Nilkanthrao
Sawant, M Babaji
Shah, D Chunilal
Shah, J Chaturdas
Shah, J Kalidas
Shah, K Umed
Shah, M Pitamberdas
Shah N Sunkalchand
Shah, P Jamnadas
Shah, P Nanalal
Shah, P Ichhachand
Shah, T Chhaganlal
Shah, T Laherchand
Shaikh, F Lalsaheb
Shaikh, O Bapubhai
Shaligram, A Vinayak
Shaligram, S Balvant
Sheth, M Jamnadas
Sheth, N Bhanabhai
Sheth, V Chunilal
Shirguppikar, V Govindrao
Shivdasani, L Revachand
Shroff, B Chunilal
Shroff, C Narottamdas
Shukla, A Vishnu
Sohoni, K Mahadev
Sohoni, S Balkrishna
Soman, P Narayan
Soman, S Shivram
Sonar, V Tukaram
Sonsale, S Dadaji
Suchdy, K Haribhai
Sule, R Shirpat
Sulibhavi, R Bhimacharya
Sundal, M Virappa
Suryavanshi, L Babaji
Tadvalka, K Bhimrao
Taharabadkar, A Shivram
Talati, S Manekji
Tambe, S Bapuji
Tannu, H Ramchandra
Taswala, G Thakordas
Thadani, A Metharam
Thakur, D Dhonddev
Thakur, D Sitaram
Thakur, R Vithal
Thanedar, G Narayan
Tipnis, B Vaman
Tipnis, Y Narayan
Tongavkar, R Shridar
Trivedi, B Bulakhiram
Trivedi, C Nanalal
Trivedi, G Ambaram
Trivedi, H Chhaganlal
Tulpule, G Krishna
Ukidve, T Lakshman
Vachhrajani, U Harjivan
Vad, G Jagannath
Vadekar, G Yashvant
Vadhavkar, V Vaman
Vaidya, A Govind
Vaidya, G Moreshwar
Vaidya, J Vishnu
Vaidya, T Dhondo
Vaidya, V Balkrishna
Vaishampayan, D R
Vaiti, K Narayan
Vakil, C Gulabdas
Vakil, N Amratlal
Vakil, R Dhanjishaw
Valsangkar, S Ganesh
Vania, F Bejanji
Varadkar, G Raghunath
Varke, R Khandu
Vasvani, G Jhamatmal
Vaswani, N Himatsing
Vaze, G Appaji
Velankar, B Shivram
Vengurlekar, Y Ganpati
Vyas, G Manishankar
Wad, P Anant
Waikar, S Balvant
Walsh, John
Walwetkar, N Elijah
Weling, N Balkrishna

The result of the twenty-five candidates, representing the following numbers, will be declared hereafter :—Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51, 63, 67, 84, 113, 115, 119, 138, 152, 457, 638, 1064, 1067, 1096, 1103, 1109, 1112, 1151, 1192, 1222, 1235, and 1242.

A PROCESS that is much employed for Staining Wood Black consists in painting the wood consecutively with copper sulphate solution (1 per cent.) and alcoholic aniline acetate (equal parts of alcohol and acetate). A very durable black—and the nearest approach to real ebony—is readily obtained by moistening the surface of the wood with dilute sulphuric acid (1 : 20), and subsequently applying heat. A temperature of 60 deg. to 90 deg. C suffices in a very few minutes to produce the desired result. An excellent black was obtained in this way on beech, bass, and boxwood; while a second treatment with acid was necessary in the case of cherry, walnut, and birch. With oak and ash the results were not so good; and apple, and different varieties of pine were still less amenable to the process, pine especially being unevenly stained. In order to afterward remove the acid from the wood, it might be well to thoroughly wash the latter with dilute soda solution, followed by clean water. It is unlikely that this method can be applied to any but small articles, because of the risk of possible fractures during the necessary heating of the wood.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hindustan, 1,552 tons, [illegible] ar cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,664 tons, Captain T Hill, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, 904 tons Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 135 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur 1,047 tons, Captain C Hansen, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 1,460 tons, Captain T M. Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa via Zanzibar and Seychelles, with a general cargo, three cabin and 39 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Murray, 1,373 tons, Captain W Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, two cabin and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (4th January) via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss White, Mr F Hill, Mr Hurell, Mr Nowrojee Bapujee Tachakra and 383 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kola (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, Jan 4
	Mecca (s)	Whitehead	Delagoa, Dec 11
	Eden Hall (s)	Black	Liverpool, Dec 7
	Clan Murray (s)	Elliott	Glasgow, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Avoca (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar
	Maria Valerie (s)	Fellner	Trieste, &c
	Hindustan (s)	Hazard	Rangoon
	Clan Macrae (s)	Hill	Trieste
	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Persian Gulf
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chusan, for China, &c
" Africa, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachee
" Easbey Abbey, for Dunkirk, Antwerp, & Havre
" Alphee, for Karachee, Muscat, & Bunder Abbas
" Fultala, for Calcutta, &c
" Kola, for Karachee, &c
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	December				
2	H M's Brisk	Rich	Somali coast.		
17	Romanche (Fr G B)	Blanc	Suez	24	D'Jubete
20	Mayo I M's	De Berry	Mussowa		
	Nour el Bahr	Cooke	Hodeida		
21	B Douglas	Durkee	Cardiff		
23	Narcissus H M's	Lang	Plymouth	26	China
24	Massilia	Harvey	London	24	Sydney
	Yangtse	Chaboud	Marseilles		Mauritius
	Reichstag	Wilhelm	Durban	25	Hamburg
	Montserrat	Marroig	Liverpool		Manilla
25	Jumna	Saunders	London		Brisbane
	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast.	27	Somali Coast
	Preussen	Hogemann	China	26	Hamburg
	Venezia	Polleri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Malta	Preston	Calcutta		London
26	Sumatra	Crawford	London		Calcutta
	Sutlej	Symons	Bombay	27	Venice
	Valetta	Atkinson	Sydney		London
	Kanzler	Elson	Durban		Hamburg
27	Mobile	Miller	Bombay	28	Jeddah
	Chiltern	Starkey	Suez		Cable repairs East
28	Karlsruhe	Walter	Bremen		China
29	Yarra	De Monbeauge	China	30	Marseilles
	Tuna	Thyne	Somali Coast		
	Alphee	Etienne	Marseilles	31	Bombay
30	Asser	Makmamid	Persian Gulf.		Jeddah
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hodeida

Aden, 31st December, 1895.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—80 cases school slates, A Essoofally; 125 cases slate pencils, S A S Dawood.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—1 qr-cask whisky, Phipson and Co; 25 cases ginger-wine, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hindustan s—23 cases oilmenstores, A H Seedick.

Peninsular s—10 cases whisky and 1 cask rum, B Smyth and Co.

Oriental s—18 cases provisions F M Bharmull; 111 cases printing papers, &c, J Dickinson and Co; 5 cases medicine, J Damodar and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—11 bales brown papers, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Europa s—100 boxes candles, M Abdool Kyam and Co.

Benares s—38 bales brown paper, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

La Serena s—200 boxes candles, A H Seedick; 251 cases candles, H H Ahmed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caspian s—62 bales wool, M Vallibhoy; 60 bales hemp, John L Kirsten; 300 bales cotton fly, 115 bales cotton waste, and 85 bales gunny rags, P Heerjee and Co; 95 bales cotton fly and 65 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell.

Britannia s—52 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Jupiter s—450 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 6 bales hemp, Tyabji and Co; 439 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 55 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 25 cwts deer horns V Gangjee.

Oriental s—27½ cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 15 cwts peacock feathers, H O H Hassum; 50 cwts gum, H Sulleman; 137 cwts gum, V Passoo; 26 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 53 cwts peacock feathers, Kahn and Kahn; 80 cwts coir ropes, M Jaitha and Co; 7 bundles mats, and 4 cases brassware, &c, F P Bhumgara; 104 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 30 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 35 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, and 35 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 4 bales carpets, Veljee Topan; 20 cwts beeswax, N Meanee; 12 bales hides, Eduljee Boyce; 4 bales carpets, R Binjamin; 3,999 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Skidby s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Arthur Head s—660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castor seed N Khairaz and Co; 106 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy; 40 cwts gum, Toeppen and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 4,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts castorseed, N Khairaz and Co.

Jupiter s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

Caspian s—2,475 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 200 bales cotton G Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Skidby s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—2 cases carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Myrtledene s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clan Macrae s—330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Myrtledene s—220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Africa s—665 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 495 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 1,800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 26 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 1 pot geranium oil, Cowasjee Brothers; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Africa s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—67 cwts cloves, Q L Esoo; 210 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co; 250 cwts onion, H O Abba; 135 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 180 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 24 cwts sandalwood, M H E Elias; 101 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, K Dhunjee and Co.

Ravenna s—56 cwts olibanum, G Visram; 100 cwts onions, S Ahmed; 1 case birdfeathers, R Fazall; 73 cwts cloves, Jairam Tirgpul; 130 bales cotton, F M Chinoy; 1 parcel real pearls, E Noordin and Co; 110 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 1 tin real pearls, A C Esmaljee; 48 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—40 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 40 chests opium N J Abraham.

Bisagno s—356 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE Duke of York is now the happy father of two sons, with an interval of one year five months and twenty-one days between them—Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David having been born on June 23, 1894, at the White Lodge, Richmond. It may be permissible to point out, further, that the Duchess has followed the excellent example of the Princess of Wales in presenting us with at least two sons before gracing the world with daughters who shall perpetuate her own youth and beauty. Another point that may be made, if it be not amiss to touch the chords of melancholy, is that the child is born on the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Rs 3. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E. and Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a Season to Bombay, OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB.—Has all Theatrical materials for Amateurs and Professionals in stock. Also best Perfumery and Toilet Requisites for presentation on Xmas.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 26 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' 6" by 125 lbs. working pressure, Hopkinson's fittings Now Ready for delivery, £485 each, including Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

TO LET, TWO GODOWNS and Office premises at No 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. For Rent, etc., enquire on the Spot.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8, and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are Carefully Selected by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens. Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 950. Apply "X," care of this Office.

BAMBOO ART FURNITURE.—5 o'clock Tea Tables, Etageres, Whatnots, etc., with beautiful Fayence Plates.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable: the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL. Matheran.—Is the most comfortable and by far the best situated Hotel in Matheran. The Gymkhana, the Church and other places are close by. The Rooms are bright, airy, commodious and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Rooms Cool and Comfortable, Manager most obliging."—G. A. L., Royal Indian Marine.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

WE have a Large and Varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Presentation at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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AGENTS WANTED

ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS.

IT is hereby notified under Rule 5 of the Rules for the ELECTION of TWO FELLOWS in January, 1896, (published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II, of 17th October, 1895), that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election under the rules:—

1. Nilkant Vinayak Chhatre, B.A., L.C.E., proposed by Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balvant Pendse, M.A., and the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B.

2. Manchhashankar Jivanram Vakil, BA., LL.B., proposed by Messrs. Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., and Daitatraya Balvantrao Chitnis, B.A., LL.B., and also by Messrs. Manekshah J. Taleyarkan, B.A., LL.B., and Mansukhlal M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., and Messrs. Kavasji B-jonji Sethna, B.A., LL.B., and Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B.

3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B.A., proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M. A., LL.B., C.I.E., and the Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta, M. A., C. I. E.

NOTE—Printed Voting papers will be supplied to such of the Voters as may apply for them to the Undersigned. There is, however, no prescribed form of Voting Papers, and any paper satisfying the conditions laid down in the Regulations will be accepted.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 7th January, 1896.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1/8 per cent. in Consols at 106; while French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London, at 116. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent., to £61 3/8. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced yesterday ¼ per cent. to 1¼; that on short London Bills remaining at 1¼ per cent. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 30 9-16; and in New York the metal was 1/8 cent higher, at 66¾ cents; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. The rate for Braziers' Copper in London further declined 10s. to £49·10s. per ton.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London at 37 3/8s. per 416lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. Tone of the market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening: Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 7-16d. for January deliveries and 4 25-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 5-16 cents; but April Futures were 4 points lower, at 8·06 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales; and the total arrivals at the Ports since the beginning of the new season now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	23,000	50,000	28,000
Two days' do.	52,000	73,000	50,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895	3,555,000	5,353,000	4,354,000

We annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton so far as the figures received through Reuter will allow:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	172,000	247,000	191,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	78,000	125,000	137,000
" " Continent	91,000	100,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,503,000	5,281,000	4,305,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,011,000	1,789,000	1,604,000
" " to Continent do.	1,173,000	1,810,000	1,264,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,060,000	1,235,000	1,249,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	4,040,000	4,827,480	4,582,740
" " Surats	181,000	127,330	164,960

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	.....	1,223,190	1,389,030
" London	5,000	7,000	6,000
American Afloat	.....	449,000	360,000
East Indian "	.....	10,000	10,000
Total	.....	1,689,190	1,765,030
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 5-8d.	3 1-32d.	4 5-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 7-8d.	2¾d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	¾d.	13-321.	⅝d.

COTTON has been very moderately dealt in to-day, especially by the Mills; but prices have remained steady at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought 1,400 bales, consisting of 400 ready now Bengal, at Rs. 165-80; 300 each of Chandbal, at Rs. 201; and Karanja at Rs. 207½; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 189; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 204½; and Akote, at Rs. 198 per candy, while the Mills have taken only 200 Khandwa, at Rs. 204-205½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, with only a moderate business for export passing in both: but prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Monday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,031	bales.
Wheat	7,588	cwts.
Linseed	3,847	"
Gingellyseed	13,053	"
Groundnuts	8,828	"
Castorseed	1,143	"
Rice	13,642	"

FREIGHTS remain quiet at about previous quotations. Business has been done for Antwerp at 13s. per ton for February and 13s. 6d. for March shipment; and ready business has transpired for Antwerp at 12s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1/8d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were again scarce, and before the close 1s. 2 3-32d. was practicable for new delivery; but for Bank remittance we have heard of no enquiry, but the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Credits	Do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Francs	Do.	1·48½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A weak feeling has prevailed in this market to-day at 105 5-16 for cash, and 105 for the February account; but towards the close 1-16 per cent. higher in both positions was quoted, rates leaving off at 105 3-8, and 105, respectively.

SHARES have remained quiet, but with more movement in prices to-day. Alliance Mill shares are quoted Rs. 250 higher; Maneckji Petit Rs. 47½; Sholapore Rs. 20; Bombay United, Luckmidas, Khandesh, and Madras United 10 up. David Mills, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 5. Volkarts Press is Rs. 5 higher; National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 10; and Commercial and Land Mortgage Rs. 3. Bank of Bymbay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,465 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ... 3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.
2¾ per cent. Consols ... 106
3 per cent. Rentes ... 101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ... 61⅜
Bar Silver ... 30 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, from Karachi, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, arrived here yesterday morning.

NAPLES, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 7.

Mail steamer Orotawa, from Suez arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Archimede left Suez, for Bombay, yesterday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obock interrupted.

Owing to pressure of State traffic private and press telegrams to South Africa are subject to delay of three or four days.

Eastern and South African Company announce that telegrams in secret language for the South African Republic are not being accepted (South African Republic and Transvaal are identical.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HICKIE—December 29, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut W B Hickie, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NEEDHAM—December 31, at Benipore, the wife of F W Needham, Esq, Benipore Factory, Sakri, T S Ry, of a daughter.

SHERIDAN—December 30, at Ranikhet, the wife of F H Sheridan, P W D, of a daughter.

TOD—December 30, at the Sanitarium, Kurseong, the wife of E P Tod, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TREMENHEERE—LITTLEWOOD—December 26, at Richmond Town, Bangalore, in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, by the Rev Fawcett Shaw, W Ewart Tremenheere, Salt and Abkari Department, to Florence Louise Littlewood.

WYMAN—LE MESURIER—December 30, at Christ Church, Chittagong, Arthur Strachan, State Railways, P W D, second son of the late Frederick Frank Wyman, of Calcutta, to Emma Maude Peveril, eldest surviving daughter of the late Henry Peveril LeMesurier, C S I.

DEATHS.

LEICESTER—January 1, at Allahabad, Evelyn Mary (Sister Leicester I N S), eldest daughter of the Rev J A Leicester, of West Dulwich, aged 29 years.

PEACOCK—January 1, at Lucknow, Emma, widow of William Arthur Peacock, late of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service, aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896.

IF the recent moan of an "English author" in the *Daily Telegraph* is to be believed that "nowadays nobody reads or writes anything that is not Scotch" then Miss Anna Stoddart's biography of John Stuart Blackie ought to be a very popular book indeed. It breathes an intensely Scotch spirit, for there never was a truer Scot and a truer lover of his country than Professor Blackie, and the book is written by a Scotchwoman and "dedicated to Scots in all parts of the world." Miss Stoddart, who must be congratulated on the rapidity with which she has performed her task, gives us a very faithful picture of the great Scotchman, who has succeeded, almost more than any other of his race, in being almost idolised by his fellow-countrymen. The enthusiasm of Scotchmen for Blackie is not difficult to understand, when we take into consideration that he was a genuine humanitarian at heart. In the breast of the humblest and most rugged of Scotchmen there is deeply implanted a great love of learning, for learning's own sake, and not only as a means of advancement and of passing examinations; and Blackie had the rare talent of evoking in those with whom he came into contact a passion for culture, a great enthusiasm for learning and work. In his first lecture as Professor he gives us the keynote of his academical success as a teacher: "The question whether the conjunction in certain cases should be followed by the imperfect or the perfect subjunctive seemed to me not of the slightest significance in reference to the main end of classical education. What I wanted was, through Latin, to awaken wide human sympathies and to enlarge the field of vision." He gave himself entirely up to this task. No pains were too great, no pupil was too dull or too rough for him. He was ever ready to sacrifice his scant leisure to individuals, and seldom failed to kindle these with his own great enthusiasm for scholarship. Then, too, his personality was so strong; his warm interest in all intellectual and abstract questions so living; his manner of expression, his convictions so unabashed and so unconventional, that he had a most exhilarating and inspiring effect upon his hearers. These are the chief qualities that have endeared him to his countrymen and made his name to be a household word, at least North of the Tweed. Further South in sober unenthusiastic England we have a somewhat less warm appreciation of Blackie, and probably in order to ensure a hearing in England, Miss Stoddart has refrained from the excessive eulogy of the man which might have been expected from an enthusiastic Scotchwoman who was at once his affectionate friend and his admiring disciple.

The general tone of Miss Stoddart's book is lucid, excellent and moderate, and she has given us a real insight into his nature. Nor has she spared his faults, which, in an angular and powerful character like his were bound to be very prominent. One of the most regrettable of these seems to have been his inordinate desire for cheap popularity. "His palate itched for this dubious popularity and then the craving grew upon him. Boyhood in him survived its proper term, and its incalculable impulses, noisy, impish, laughter-loving, inconsiderate, chequered his character as a professor and a lecturer. The presence of a motley audience, amongst whom were the grave and sensible, as well as the young and provocative, was like a match to these lines of explosives which veined the seriousness known best to his household. Gentle, tender, and wise at home, the intervention of a stranger transformed him into an excited, reckless and startling being." He was born in Glasgow in 1809. His father, who came of an old Border family, was manager of a bank. He early recognised that his merry, laughter-loving little son was possessed of exceptional ability, but from youth up young Blackie was singularly devoid of the slightest application. He began by absolutely refusing to learn his letters, till he was nearly seven; preferring to play with his sisters in a garret to fill the house with noise, nor was he much more satisfactory at school, where, he however, in spite of his idleness, managed to win the affections of his masters. His father had destined him for the Bar, and when his school-days were over, he was apprenticed to a lawyer, but on his expressing a strong desire to enter the Church, his father gave in and entered him at Edinburgh as a divinity student. Mr. Blackie seems to have been discriminating, patient and sympathetic with his difficult son, for when young Blackie's doubts and mental difficulties intervened to prevent his taking orders, he wisely sent him to Germany, in order to "widen his jacket." Miss Stoddart's account of his German experiences are most interesting and delightful. It was, however, not theology which the young student imbibed at Gottingen, but the strongest views on university reform, together with a passionate love of the Greek language and literature. On these, however, he could not live, and his father again came to the rescue, and once more provided him with the means of studying for the Scotch Bar at Edinburgh. It was here that he first gave evidence of literary ability, by writing for various magazines and reviews. His law studies were again considerably neglected for the study of Greek and German literature, with which he filled his days. At last he gave up the pretence of law study, and in 1839 he was elected Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen. He behaved on that occasion with great eccentricity. After signing the Confession of Faith he sent in a paper of mental reservations, and wrote a private violent letter on the subject of University abuses to an edition, which was published, as he neglected to say that it was private and not for publication. In spite of his strange want of dignity at the time, his protestations prepared the way for the abolition of tests later on. From that moment he continued to protest against all the institutions and methods of the University with which he was not agreed. He disapproved of the Scottish system of teaching Greek; he harangued forcibly against all rigidity in education, and he was a deadly foe to cramming and to the superficialities of the present system of examination. He considered learning utterly useless unless it carried with it a widening, humanizing, and democratic influence.

The most successful period of Blackie's academic life was that during which his enormous energy was engaged in fighting for the adoption of Celtic as a University study. He was also the prime mover in the agitation for the foundation of a Gaelic chair. His method of teaching, and his great power of imparting a living interest in the classics are very well brought out and described by his biographer. She also lays great stress on his breath of sympathy, which made him the friend of Manning, of Ruskin, and of Carlyle, and caused him to be loved and admired by his fellow countrymen, who looked on him as Scotland's pride. His strange and striking figure and rugged picturesque face, seemed to radiate kindness, cheerfulness, and humour. He was full of the joy of life and of a gay brightness and cheerfulness. As to our English valuation of Blackie, his boundless and often somewhat disordered enthusiasm, his want of dignity, his strange intellectual vagaries, and, above all, his great want of mental training, are antagonistic to our British ideals of a great scholar. Clever, talented, and quick to grasp an idea as Blackie was, his drawback was his want of a sound basis of deep scholarship, which is only attained by continued and well-directed application, the slow drudgery of acquirement. Here he utterly failed. As a youth he was too hurried, too changeable. He could not bring his mind under the restraint of the severe training essential to sound scholarship, and that habit is one that is only acquired in later life by minds of almost superhuman strength and resolve. He hated "grammar, logic, law, and all such dry formalisms." He was in fact tainted with that fatal vice, which the Greeks used to call "late-learning." It left its impression on his whole life-work. It prevented his ever taking the place his talents ought to have secured for him. But for all this, there is something singularly taking about the man whose character Miss Stoddart has so well succeeded in pourtraying. He had a genuine love of learning, he was a true humanitarian, a man of great sincerity and of character and breadth of mind. Nor was he without that genial humour which goes far to win hearts. The book gives a broader and a more pleasing picture of him than anything we have seen on the subject of this great and eccentric Scotchman.

IT is usually supposed that every man who has something to give away can make a will, but events which have transpired in Radhanpur since the demise of the late Nawab, last month, would seem to show that whatever may be the lot of less favoured mortals, the exercise of this privilege is restricted in the case of Native Chiefs. Under the will of the late Nawab a Council of Regency, headed by the Dewan, was nominated to take charge of the State during the minority of the eldest son, who had been recognised as heir to the gadi. The will was executed only a week or so before the death of his Highness, and a copy of the same was duly deposited with the Political authorities. On the decease of the Nawab, Lieutenant Beale, an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Palanpur Agency, was sent to Radhanpur, and asked Mr. Ardhesir, the Dewan, to hand over to him the charge of the State. Mr. Ardhesir summoned the newly-formed Council to consider the request, and they came to the conclusion that it would not be right for them to free themselves from the trust reposed in them by the late Nawab, unless an authoritative order was passed by Government setting aside his will, and declaring it null and void. At the same time the Council offered no objection to the general superintendence usually exercised by the Agency. These views, however, did not meet with the approval of Colonel Jackson, the Superintendent of the Palanpur Agency, who directed his assistant to assume charge of the State. In carrying out these instructions Lieutenant Beale seems to have thought it his duty to attach all the private property of the widow of the late Nawab, and we understand it is still under attachment. It would be interesting to learn the grounds for this proceeding, in view of the fact that in all Native principalities a distinction is made between State property and the private property of the Chief or his Ranee. As Mr. Lee-Warner has pointed out, the prerogatives of the Paramount Power in regard to the feudatory States have been wisely left undefined, and "no system of political management has been drawn out on paper by superior authority." But a collection of principles is being accumulated from precedent to precedent, and therefore the events in Radhanpur of which we have given a very brief outline, are of more than local importance. They raise a constitutional question of great moment, namely: To what extent can the claims of the widow or family of a deceased Chief to enjoy the rights of private property be set aside by a representative of the Paramount Power in the exercise of his political duties? The point is one which should be carefully considered by Government before they allow Lieutenant Beale's action to be regarded as a precedent, by formally confirming it.

THE news that the British National Union has formed a provisional Government would seem to indicate that the defeat of Dr. Jameson's men has not proved much of a gain to President Kruger. Though nominally the Boers are masters in Johannesburg, the members of the Union outnumber them very largely, and if they had deemed it prudent to join Dr. Jameson, a very different result from that which actually accrued would have been reported. Numbers of Uitlanders have been enlisted and armed in order that they may protect themselves and their property against the Boers. Oom Paul has not been slow to recognise that, as matters stand, he and his people are in the utmost danger. With a view to conciliating the Uitlanders, President Kruger has already abolished the irksome duties on food-stuffs, and further promised to extend the franchise and grant equal subsidies to all schools as well as to deal with the labour difficulty. This is practically all the Uitlanders wanted, and have been asking for. All they ask is to be treated as the equals of the Boer subjects of the Republic, to have, for example, the same privileges as foreigners in Bombay enjoy equally with Englishmen. It is not an extravagant request, and had President Kruger possessed half the integrity he has been credited with, a resort to arms would never have been dreamt of. The resignation of Mr. C Rhodes at this time is unfortunate, but Sir James Gordon Sprigg, who succeeds him, is an experienced South African statesman, who has held various offices in the administration of the colony during the last twenty years, and has twice before been Prime Minister. The Transvaal incident has indirectly been the cause of further loss of life for, as our telegrams to-day tell us, not less than eighty-two refugees from Johannesburg have lost their lives during the flight to Durban.

The members of the Kucheng Commission, we learn from the China papers, returned to Foochow at the end of October with a list of the persons implicated in the anti-missionary outrages. The list was formally sent in a despatch to the Taotai, and formally acknowledged by him. He promised that he would sent out deputies to the villages, and that strict search should be made for the guilty persons. A similar promise was also made by the Viceroy, who assured the British Consul that earnest efforts should be made to secure the men demanded by the Consuls. It was then, as the China papers point, over a month since the Consuls returned to Foochow, but so far no information, either official or otherwise, had been received that any arrests had been made, or that any honest effort had been put forth to secure this end. On the contrary, we are told four prisoners already tried and sentenced had escaped, only two having been re-arrested. In the list there were hundred and five names, but when it was presented eleven of the men were in prison, and these have since been sentenced to imprisonment. This leaves ninety-four persons to be apprehended. The evidence, all through the enquiry, says our contemporary, has been such as entirely to discredit the *bona-fide* of all the Chinese officials connected with the enquiry. Their subsequent conduct was on the same lines Deputies were sent out, but without result. The most distant village in which the accused reside is not more than two days' journey from Kucheng city, while many are to be found within nine English miles of it. There are two companies of soldiers still in the district, but they are reported openly to say that they do not intend to make any further arrests.

LORD SANDHURST'S appointment of Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey to succeed Mr. R. M. Sayani as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council will meet with the approbation not only of Mr. Dharamsey's own community, but also of the general public. While his participation in public movements has begun at home, in efforts to advance the best interests of the Moslem population, they have by no means ended there. Although still a young man, Mr. Dharamsey has taken an active part in the Municipal life of the city for a decade, (with the exception of the few months spent in a tour round the world in 1893), and his contributions to discussions on civic affairs have invariably been marked by practical common-sense and by an independence which has been none the less real, because it has ordinarily been unobtrusive. Mr. Dharamsey rendered good services to the city as President of the Corporation in 1894-95, and at the close of his term of office resumed his useful membership of the Standing Committee, in the deliberations of which his practical business knowledge is of no little value. The qualities to which we have alluded will make our townsman quite an acquisition to the Legislative Council, and his appointment thereto affords yet another example of the discernment of Lord Sandhurst in the selection of prominent men for the discharge of public duties.

THE Rajputana-Malwa Railway has earned the distinction of being the first line to earn 12 per cent. on the capital outlay, the figures applying to the operations in 1894.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, upon whom the Laureate's mantle has fallen after a hiatus of three years, is the first Roman Catholic who has been thus honoured.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Charles J. Stevenson-Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, youngest son of the Rev. J. J. Stevenson-Moore, of Lhergy Dhoo, German, Isle of Man, Vicar of Dagenham, Essex, and Annie Hay, daughter of Mr. H. Burrows, of Doe Park, Woolton, Lancashire.

THE petition of resident members of Oxford University in favour of granting the degree to women on the same qualification as those required of men has now received nearly 140 signatures.

NEWS has reached Zanzibar that, on Nov. 26, a caravan of 1,200 men was passing by the Uganda road, through the Eldoma ravine, on its way to the coast, when it was attacked by a body of Masai, who killed 1,000 of the men belonging to it. In subsequent fighting between the Masai and the survivors of the caravan, reinforced by the party of a Scotch trader named Dick, the latter was killed. It is believed that the caravan was a Government one returning to the coast. The Masai, it is supposed, believed that their kraals were about to be attacked.

THE Dean's official garb seems to have come in for a good deal of comment. In a Detroit paper the morning after his lecture in that city he was amused to read an article headed "Dean Hole's Calves," in which his form, features, hair, and wearing apparel were minutely described. Again:—"Max O'Rell keeps his friendships in good working order. We were together in a large town, when, as he was alone in his private room, his solicitude was suddenly invaded by a biped, evidently under alcoholic influence and smoking a cigar. 'I'm told that you are a friend of Dean Hole,' he began abruptly. 'I am,' replied Max O'Rell. 'Tell him,' said the invader, 'that we don't like that dress of his, and advise him to change it.' 'Dean Hole is a free man from a free country and can dress as he pleases.' 'Oh, indeed! Our opinions seem to clash.' 'Yes,' said my friend, 'and our bodies will clash also if you don't leave this room.'" And then, "noticing a doubt in his intention and a debility in his locomotive endeavours," Max O'Rell assisted and expedited his departure.

DEAN HOLE has just published an account of his experiences in America. The Dean was entertained at the famous Lotus Club at New York by a distinguished company, and concerning this occasion he writes:—"The quaintest story of the evening was told by Dr. Greer of a tedious, monotonous preacher who had exhausted the patience of his hearers by an elaborate dissertation on the four greater Prophets. When, to their sad disgust, he passed on to the minor, and asked, 'and now, my brethren, where shall we place Hosea?' a man rose from the congregation and made answer, 'You can place him here, Sir. I'm off!'"

THE great majority of the American newspapers referred in very courteous terms to the Dean, but he thinks the American newspapers as a whole are not "altogether worthy of a great nation." As humourists, however, he holds the Americans to be far ahead of us:—"I am inclined to believe that the first prize for a terse, smart, ready wit in conversation and in public speaking must be awarded to Jonathan. Here is a sample: A proud Britisher who had forgotten history, was conversing with an American upon a subject then under discussion by the two nations, and losing his temper, foolishly said, 'If you fellow don't know how to behave yourselves we shall have to come out and teach you.' The threat engendered two words of much expostulation, 'What, again

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON GERMAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The English press unanimously declare that Germany's intervention in the Transvaal is inadmissible, and urge that British Treaty rights be maintained.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED AT JOHANNESBURG.

A despatch from Johannesburg, dated 31st ult., states that Mr. Leonard, the Chairman of the Committee of the National Union, has formed a provisional Government to preserve order and protect the town against the Boers, pending a settlement with President Kruger.

Numbers of men have been enlisted and armed.

Nine hundred men, from the Simmer and Jack Mine, guard the approaches to the town.

CONCESSION BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

President Kruger, replying to a deputation at Pretoria, announced the abolition of the duties on food-stuffs, promised to support the franchise and to grant equal subsidies to all schools, and a solution of the labour difficulty if law and order were respected.

THE ACTION AT KRUGERSDORP.

JAN. 7.

Captain the Hon. C. J. Coventry, 3rd Battalion Worcester Regiment, serving with the Bechuanaland Border Police, has died at Pretoria of wounds received in the action at Krugersdorp.

Captain R. Grey, 6th Dragoons, also serving with the Bechuanaland Border Police, was wounded at Krugersdorp, and numeroue other officers were made prisoners.

THE STATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

Belated telegrams continue to arrive from Johannesburg.

The latest is dated the 1st January, and states that the Germans and Americans, after unsatisfactory interviews with the Government, have made common cause with the Uitlanders.

The Mounted Volunteers are keeping order in the town.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A crowded train of refugees from Johannesburg for Durban has been derailed, and eighty-two of the passengers killed and injured.

HEROIC STAND MADE BY Dr. JAMESON'S FORCE.

A THIRTY-SIX-HOURS' FIGHT.

A telegram from Johannesburg, dated Friday last, states that a three days' armistice was concluded on Wednesday with the Boers.

Dr. Jameson's force fought for thirty-six hours against the Boers, who outnumbered them six times over and were provided with Artillery.

Dr. Jameson reached within six miles of Johannesburg, and only yielded to the enemy because his men were starving and had no help from the Uitlanders.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French press, though hostile to Great Britain, declare that it would be a blunder for France to join Germany in the hope that Great Britain's difficulty would lead to a settlement of the Egyptian question.

THE GERMAN LIBERAL PARTY.

Herr Richter, the leader of the Liberal Party in Germany, deprecates any permanent estrangement with Great Britain.

RESIGNATION OF MR. RHODES.

LONDON, JAN 6.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has resigned the Premiership of the Cape Government, and Sir James Gordon Sprigg succeeds him.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Latest advices regarding the Ashantee expedition state that General Sir F. Scott has arrived at Essiaman, and that a spy had arrived in the camp reporting that a Chief had left Kumassi with peace proposals from King Prempeh.

NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.

The United States Government have issued a loan of one hundred million dollars.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

Prince Henri D'Orleans, with twenty-seven Bhutia followers, has arrived at Calcutta from Darjeeling.

APPOINTMENT.

Major Grenfell has been confirmed as Political Agent, Bikanir.

THE KACHIN HILL FORCE.

Good news has been received to-day from the Kachin Hill Force. Everything is apparently progressing favourably.

AFFAIRS IN KAFIRISTAN.

News has been received to-day from the British Agent in Cabul, to the effect that affairs in Kafiristan are now more satisfactory, and that it is quite possible that the departure of the punitive expedition under Ghulam Haider Khan will be postponed.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

The origanization and pay of the Public Works Officers in the Imperial Service has been finally confirmed as follows :—Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rs. 1,000 ; second grade, Rs. 850 ; third grade, Rs. 700. Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rs. 550 ; and second grade, Rs. 350. The ungraded old third grade will be allowed to disappear almost at once. The Executive and Assistant Engineers, Royal Engineer Corps, will receive a slight increase in their pay.

A VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

A Veterinary Conference is likely to be organized shortly to dicuss the question of improving the Subordinate Veterinary Service of India. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Conference, which met at Simla in 1894. But the proposed Conference will deal almost exclusively with the resolution published by the Government of India in October 1895.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's proposal that those Chief Engineers in the Military Works Department whose appointments were specially sanctioned for the Madras and Bombay Commands, be considered eligible for appointments in the Bengal and Punjab Commands also.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

IT is too soon to be congratulating each other on a good piece of work ; the Canadians will not go on with their Copyright Act for another month or so ; but I think it is not too soon to be congratulating ourselves upon the consummate ability with which Mr. Hall Caine has conducted his mission. He has been a veritable Ambassador, accredited by the Colonial Office and by the Society of Authors. He had a very difficult task before him ; a claim to meet which had been attacked and defended with an amount of heat quite out of proportion to its merits. Men were taking sides ; bitterness and recrimination had begun. Hall Caine's first business was reconciliation ; he did not go out to take a side and to fight, but to find a *via media* and to advocate it when found. And I have no hesitation whatever in saying that throughout the negotiations, which I have naturally followed closely as the accounts in the papers appeared day after day, Mr. Hall Caine has displayed the highest diplomatic ability. He has got what we wanted, viz., an Act which will not imperil American copyright, and he has got it as a spontaneous gift of the Canadian people. That is to say, he has got a promise. We have every reason, in the literary world, to acknowledge the great services rendered to the interests of literature by this action of Mr. Hall Caine. At the risk of offending our Ambassador, I think it ought to be known that this mission, with all its expenditure of time, work, and money, was undertaken by Mr. Hall Caine entirely at his own expense.

There was pleasant reading in the *Daily Chronicle* of the 12th, when Mr. Hall Caine gave his views as to the Americans. We don't know the American people in this country, and we ought to know them ; they come over here by the thousand, by the hundred thousand, and we do nothing to entertain them or to make their acquaintance, or to show them that we should like to know them. Are we ashamed of ourselves—of our homes—of our women, especially—that we do not want to show ourselves to them ! We have no reason to be ashamed. The Englishwoman is not so intellectually cultivated as the American, but she need not fear comparison. As for the people generally, I am right glad to see Hall Caine proclaiming the truth about them ; that is, that they are "almost child-like in their singleness of heart, easily moved by simple things, the youngest minded and the youngest hearted people in the world." As I did not say this myself, I copy it, I steal it, and I adopt it. The material greatness of America takes away one's breath ; the kindness of the Americans takes away one's power of criticism. One does not go away from a delightful evening and begin at once to carp and sneer and insinuate suggestions. Only, if by any machinery we could do something to make the American visitor feel at home with us, we should be doing a great thing for ourselves. I don't want him to be introduced to Belted Earls ; but I want American men and women of culture to be able easily to meet Englishmen and women of culture.

Novelists are always catching it. The last castigation is from a musician. It appears that novelists on musical matters are sadly to seek. One novelist—I will not mention the names of living writers—makes a lady play Beethoven's "Farewell." It would seem that there is no piece by Beethoven of that name and that music sellers ase pestered for the piece. Well, but that is only the pretty way of the novelist. He wishes to record that the lady was playing a piece of classic music. So he writes down the name of Beethoven, and he invents the title. Why should he not ? Another novelist makes a lady sing a "Stabat Mater" all by herself in a wood. Well—Humph ! —well—that novelist must defend himself. Another talks of the "unrelaxing tension like the C string of a highly tuned violin." Another actually quotes a bar of music with the melody in one key and the signature in another. Another—George Eliot, this time—talks of a conversation as broken off and resumed "as after a long organ stop"—as if an organ stop was a pause in the music. A curious blunder for George Eliot, who was fond of music and was a regular attendant at certain concerts. After this, one is not surprised to hear that an organ has been described by another novelist as an "intricate arrangement of diapasons and fugues."

I relate the following veracious passage from the history of London, not because it was a rare thing in the days of chivalry to find traitors in the camp ; on the other hand, the age of chivalry, especially that part of it, to which the Wars of the Roses belong, was full of treasons, perjuries, and infamous desertions. But the case of Sir Thomas de Turberville was considered as really going beyond everything. I relate it as showing the picturesque, poetical, and symbolical method with which a public execution could be carried out. You shall hear. This truly gallant knight was taken prisoner by the French at the siege of Rheims. One knows nothing about him except that he was, by his own showing, a very poor man. "I have nothing," he says. "I have lost all." His poverty, one supposes, was the cause of his fall—and what a fall it was ! For he agreed with his captors if they would let him go, and would provide him with money, to keep them acquainted with everything done in England. He therefore, after leaving his two sons as hostages with the Warden of Paris,came over to England, and gave out that he had escaped. He was received with kindness by the King and treated as an honourable gentleman and captain. He learned all he could—nothing was concealed from him—and he sent over to his employers such information as made a French descent possible at Hythe, Dover, and other places. I do not know how long he carried on this correspondence, but he was finally betrayed by a messenger, who carried one of his letters to the King. It was a most terrible letter. He told how he had agreed with the Welsh to rise if the Scots would begin ; how there was no garrison in the Isle of Wight ; and so on—a most zealous traitor. He was seized and tried and executed. This was the way of it—and a most moving syectacle it was.

He came from the Tower, mounted on a poor hack, in a coat of ray, shod with white shoes,his head covered with a hood,his feet tied under the horse,his hands tied before him ; around him rode six torturers attired in the form of the devil, one of whom held his rein and the hangman his halter, for the horse which bore him had them both upon it ; and in such manner was he led from the Tower through London to Westminster, and was condemned on the dais in the Great Hall there ; and Sir Roger Brabazon pronounced judgment upon him that he should be drawn and hanged, and that he should hang as long as anything should be left whole of him ; and he was drawn on a fresh ox-hide from Westminster to the Conduit of London and then back to the gallows, and there is he hung by a chain of iron, and will hang so long as anything of him may remain.

This was a very fine sight, and a sore discouragement to traitors. I have called it a poetical spectacle. For you must consider what everything meant. He was a noble knight—a horseman ; therefore, instead of his charger, they gave him a "sorry hack"—that meant disgrace. Then, instead of a soldier's helmet and coat of mail, they gave him a monk's hood and a coat of ray—cheap striped cloth used by the lowest and most despised class ; instead of boots and spurs, they gave him white shoes such as a scullery varlet might wear ; the six "torturers" were the devils who were about to drag him down to his own place, where the tortures were to begin immediately ; that they had come for him and only for him was indicated by their riding on the same horse, one before and one behind. All this disgrace was part of his punishment. They had music, too ; they always had music for a man going to be hanged or pilloried ; all the people ran out of the houses and the shops to curse him as he went ; and it was a long, long journey because they went so slowly. Oh ! they made him taste the full bitterness of that journey ; when sentence was pronounced they brought him sitting on a fresh ox-hide—fresh from the bleeding carcass—horrible—through the streets—King-street, the Strand, Fleet-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Cheapside, as far as the Conduit ; then back to the Elms at Smithfield, where he must have been resigned to the final quarter of an hour required for the completion of the job. What became of his boys one knows not. Perhaps one of them was an ancestor of Tess of the Durbervilles.

Here is a story which reaches me from one of the West Indian Islands. The island in question maintained, in the year 1820, a part of a regiment of England Infantry. At this time the garrisons of the West Indian stations are chiefly composed of the West Indian regiments. On one occasion a military waggon containing treasure was driven from the port to the barracks, under escort of a subaltern and part of a company. One supposes that the escort, not dreaming of any attack or any accident, marched beside the waggon without looking after it much. However, on the way one of the boxes fell out on the road, unseen by the officer or his men. It was seen, however, by a black, a freedman, who was passing at the time. He waited quietly, taking no notice until the waggon and the men were well over the hill. He then carried the box out of the road and hid it away in a cornfield, a place where no one would look for it. On the arrival of the waggon the loss of the box was not perceived at first. The paymaster, however, presently discovering the deficiency, there was an inquiry, and the officer who was responsible was placed under arrest. Unable to bear the threatened stain upon his character, the unfortunate young man blew out his brains. Nothing more was ever learned about the missing box. The negro, however, going secretly and by night, gradually removed the contents of the box, amounting to many hundreds of pounds, and hid them carefully. On the emancipation of the slaves, he began cautiously to buy land and to stock his farm, never letting anyone know how he came by the money. I do not think, though history is silent on this point, that he ever told his sons. However, in the Fifties he died, and then retribution began. All that he had accumulated was gradually wasted and ruined and dissipated. His sons lost everything ; the farm and house were deserted ; they became haunted—a most terrible thing in the West Indies ; and so they remain to the present day. My informant tells me that he is the only living man who knows the real history of that missing box and the secret of that nigger's fortune. But who told him ? Eh ? Who told him ?

A little grumble. Not quite the crumpled rose leaf, though perhaps near it. In these dark afternoons, which I detest, I have to make my way every-day, between four and six, either to an omnibus or to a station. Every day I arrive at that omnibus or that station with eyes bewildered and fatigued. The reason is that we have now to run the gauntlet, as soon as the lamps are lit, between lights of four different colours. There is first the common gas, feebly twinkling in the street lamp, whose light ascends unto the heavens, but does not illuminate the kerb, and flaring in the shops—that is a pale yellow ; next, there is the incandescent, ever so much brighter, not flaring at all, and of a white colour, with just the least touch or green in it ; thirdly, the common electric light, of a deeper, warmer, and brighter yellow than the gas ; and lastly, the big brilliant, dazzling white electric globes. One after the other these different colours strike the eye and make one dizzy with the repeated changes.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 5.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTO C. DE SOUZA E BRITO has been appointed a member of the War Council in place of Captain A. B. Coelho, who has gone to Portugal, and Lieutenant J. A. S. da Costa Cabral as defender of the same Council in place of Lieutenant J. da Luz Brito Queiroza, who has been appointed Administrator of Sanquelim.—Mr. Brito Sertorio Mascarenhas, Administrator of the village communities at Ilhas, has been dismissed, and is succeeded by Mr. Mira Godinho. This is the third native Administrator that has been dismissed, and there remains, I think, the last one at Bardez, Mr. Botelho, whose dismissal will sweep away the prospects of aspiring for the post of Administrator hereafter. The discharge of the native officials accumulates many posts to each Portuguese, and I find in yesterday's *Boletim Official* that Captain Gomes da Costa gets an additional post as Professor of the School of Arts.—Mr. Felix Pereira returned from Damaun, where he was sent on a flimsy mission of reporting on the retention or otherwise of the Customs House in that district. In his absence he has been dismissed the post of Administrator of Confraternities, being succeeded by a Portuguese. There is, in fact, neither an Eurasian nor Goan of any standing now in official circles to raise a finger against the wholesale clearance of every native and Eurasian element from office. There is a general complaint against soldiers passing through villages. They enter shops and help themselves to whatever they want, scarcely thinking of payment, and if money be demanded, they turn round and disappear. This open misappropriation was not practicable at other times, but we are living in a period when militarism is omnipotent, and any objection is likely to be construed as resisting the orders of Government, making the objector liable to be tried by a War Council.—The receipts of the W. I. P. Railway for the week ended 14th December last averaged Rs. 223, compared with Rs. 201 for the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts for the twenty-three weeks of the second half-year amounted to Rs. 2,00,002, against Rs. 1,64,627 for the same period last year.

GIGANTIC KEROSINE OIL TANKS.

THE residents of Frere Road, Mody Khana, Bazar Gate Street, Gunbow Street, and other parts of the Fort have for nearly a month past had their sleep disturbed and their nights made hideous by the continuous striking of a thousand hammers upon a metallic surface. The cause of these dreadful noises is due to the enterprise of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., who are constructing gigantic iron tanks for the storage of kerosine oil upon the Port Trust reclamation at Mody Bay. The consumption of kerosine oil in the Bombay Presidency has become more and more extensive ; and the idea occurred to Messrs. Graham and Co. to import the oil in large tanks, and without shifting the tanks, to remove the oil into other tanks and reservoirs on the bunder, to fill small tins with it, and put them in the market for sale like the tins at present imported into the city. For that purpose four large round iron tanks are being constructed on the reclamation, each of which is 35 feet in height and 64 feet in circumference, capable of holding 2,500 tons of oil. Round the four tanks will be constructed a solid stone wall with the object of gathering in the leakage from any of the tanks. An underground store-room will also be provided, so that in case of fire or accident the oil might be poured into it. A wooden jetty, 200 feet long, will be erected, alongside which the steamers will be placed; and by means of pipes, the oil will be transferred from the tanks on board into the firm's tanks on shore. A "settling tank," seventeen feet in circumference, is also to be constructed, by means of which the oil will be filtered and purified before being put into small tins for the market. Beyond the encircling stone wall will be constructed a boiler-house and several godowns. One of the latter will be used for the manufacture of tins ; another for filling these tins with oil ; and a third for the storage of the full tins. The large iron tanks will be protected by iron roofs with sufficient ventilation and impervious to rain water. At the bottom of the large tanks will be constructed four small doors, by means of which the tanks, when empty, could be entered and throughly cleaned. The contract for the construction of the tanks and godowns has been given to Messrs. Gahagan and Co., while the contract for the building of the stone walls, boiler-house, etc., has been entrusted to Messrs. Sittaram Luxmon and Co. It is believed that by pushing on the works night and day, the tanks will be ready for use at the end of next month.

OLSZEWSKI recently succeeded in producing a momentary liquefaction of hydrogen by allowing it to expand suddenly from 140 atmospheres pressure when cooled to about 210 deg. C. with liquid air or oxygen boiling under a pressure of less then 20 mm. Its boiling point under atmospheric pressure was found to be 243·5 deg. C., only 33 deg. above absolute zero. In a letter to Ramsay (*Nature*, Oct. 3) he now announces that under the same conditions helium shows no sign of liquefaction. Its boiling point is therefore still lower than that of hydrogen and it is the most volatile substance known. In view of the great difficulty in reaching still lower temperatures, it would seem that the present methods will have to be considerably improved before helium can be liquefied.

MHOW DISTRICT MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHAR, JAN. 5.

THESE manœuvres or camps-of-instruction commenced on 1st January. The general idea is as follows :—

A line drawn east and west through Ujain forms the frontier between Southern and Northern Territories. The Southern and Northern States have already mobilised their forces, and on the 1st January, 1896, war is declared by the Northern State. Dhar is the capital of the Southern State, and Neemuch of the Northern.

The forces consisted of the following troops :—

NORTHERN FORCE.

1st Bombay Lancers.
22nd Field Battery.
27th Field Battery.
Durham Light Infantry.
19th Bombay Infantry.
20th Bombay Infantry.

SOUTHERN FORCE.

I. R. H. A. and 20th Hussars, Cavalry Bde.
36th Field Battery.
Royal Fusiliers.
Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Malwa Bhil Corps.

The Northern Force is commanded by Colonel Westmacott, C.B., and the Southern by Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., R.H.A.

The Commander of the Northern Force, who has arrived at Budnawar with his cavalry, 1 battery and the Durham Light Infantry, receives a special idea, something to the following effect :—"Dhar is denuded of troops, make a dash on it, and try to seize it."

The Southern Commander, who is in Mhow, receives the following as a special idea :—"The advanced guard of Northern Force are at Budnawar, try and save Dhar from being taken."

The Southern Force was allowed to start on 1st January, and the Northern on the 2nd January. Accordingly at midnight of 31st December one squadron was ordered to push on to Dhar as fast as possible, and reconnoitre round Dhar to the north. The remainder of the Cavalry Brigade started at 7 a.m. on the 1st, and arrived at Dhar, at 9 a.m., on the 2nd, the distance from Mhow to Dhar being about 32 miles. The Cavalry now set to work and pushed ahead to try and find out the enemy's whereabouts. This they did so well, that on the morning of the 3rd one squadron made a great demonstration against Nadha, about 12 miles from Dhar, and they so denuded the enemy who were in Nadha that they all turned out to fight this one squadron, which carefully retired, bringing the information that was wanted, namely, that the Cavalry, one Battalion F. A., and one Regiment of Infantry were in Nadha. In the meantime the main body of the Southern Force were coming along steadily, and on the morning of the 3rd instant were eight miles from Dhar. The information being that the enemy were still at Nadha, and thinking they would be sure to come on and make an effort to save Dhar, the Southern Commander made an early start on the morning of the 4th instant, and concentrated the whole of his force in a defensive position on the heights to the North of Dhar, and facing N.-N.-W., covering the road to Nadha. The orders were to be in position by daylight, and with the first streak of dawn every one was in his place. A very good bit of business, and shows that the Southern Commander is no ordinary soldier, and that his staff carried out his orders to the letter ; but, unfortunately, after taking all this trouble, the Cavalry came in to say that the enemy were sttil in Nadha sleeping peacefully—having preferred masterly inactivity to showing a little boldness and coming on to have the first round. So the Southern Force encamped itself close in rear of its position, and kept a good look-out until midnight of Saturday, when hostilities ceased until midnight of Sunday, when we expect to be on the war path once again, and this time I hope we may induce the enemy to come on. He ought to have his reinforcements up, which will make the two forces very equal, and there should be some stubborn fighting. The 20th Hussars have done exceedingly good work and maintain the reputation that they gained at Aldershot, considering they are new to the country, horses, etc. This speaks very highly for them. There have been one or two amusing incidents. The Malwa Bhil Corps were found sitting round their camp taking their food without having taken the precaution to keep a look-out, when the 1st Bombay Lancers came upon them and took them all prisoners. They have not been heard of since. We hope they will come to life again soon. Again, the ubiquitous 1st Bombay Lancer dressed up some of their men as Natives of Dhar and sent them in as spies. They also had scouts out. Both the spies and the scouts reported that there was an infantry Regiment in Dhar as well as the Cavalry Brigade on the morning of the 2nd instant, which was incorrect, and it is supposed that this information made the Northern Commander hesitate to come on. There is to be a special parade and march-past for the Maharajah of Dhar.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

IT is one of the unwritten rules of Amateur Dramatic Clubs that the best way of justifying their existence, and of rewarding the large amount of honorary labour devolving on active members, is to render financial aid to deserving local charitable institutions. The Thespian Club has been fully alive to its duties in this respect, and during last year made donations of Rs. 600 to the Nursing Fund of St George's Hospital, and Rs. 300 to the Khandalla Convalescent Home. They have, therefore, every right to ask for liberal patronage from the public on the occasion of their performances on Thursday and Friday evenings. Quite apart from considerations of benevolence, however, the Club's interpretations of Stephenson's comedy, "Faithful James," and of the comedietta, "Second Thoughts," will be well worth seeing, and there should be crowded houses on both nights.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE General Officer, Commanding the Bombay District, will inspect the Royal Artillery at Colaba on Monday, the 20th instant, at 7-30 a.m., in marching order (Serge)—formation column. Kits to be laid out in the barrack rooms and men to wear tunics at the kit inspection. After the parade the same officer will see the sword exercise and revolver practice, and will also see the fire engine worked and visit the barracks, institutions and school, and see the men at breakfast, and will see the books. The annual inspection of the Second Battalion Royal Irish Rifles will be taken on the following the by the Commanding Officer, as follows :—At 7-30 a. m. the Battalion will parade in marching order (serge clothing). Formation column—Guards to mount after parade. The General Officer Commanding will visit the Quarter-Master's stores, nbrracks, school, institute and breakfasts after parade. Kits to be laid out in barrack rooms, the men to wear tunics. At 4-30 p.m. The Battalion will parade in drill order. (Khaki) formation line—Open Order—for Rifle Exercise, Physical, Battalion, Company and Running Drill. On Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 7-30 a.m., two Companies will be posted as out posts and two Companies will parade for the attack. Drill order (Khaki). After parade the General Officer Commanding will see one section (10 files) execute rapid volleys at 400 yards, and a similar section independent firing with magazines at 300 yards. Squads to be told off for Gymnasium and working the Fire Engines. At 3 p.m., examination of Officers in Musketry and Military Law—Inspection of Books in the Orderly Room. 4-30 p.m. Swords Exercise and Revolver practice. On Monday, 27th instant, the General Officer Commanding will see one Company at Shelter Trench Drill on the shore between the Church Gate Station and Back Bay Swimming Bath, at 4-30 p. m.

WHEN is a millionaire not a millionare ? Answer, When he makes his income-tax return. We hear, says the *Financial Times*, that at Somerset House considerable interest has been taken in the list recently published by an enterprising contemporary of about a hundred gentlemen connected with South Africa, giving estimates of their fortunes. Some of these, we hear, have already been approached upon the subject, while others have received elaborate schedules which they are requested to fill up. At a dinner given at a fashionable West End club several of the millionaires and half-millionaires were present, and notes were compared. One gentleman who was stated to be a millionaire frankly avowed that he was not. "But you are," asserted another "on paper." "Ah ! yes," he replied, "on newspaper."

THE POONA CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been reading with much interest the deliberations of the Congress assembled in Bombay, and I am somewhat disappointed that the great talents of the members have not evolved some new proposals for the guidance of the Government and the masses of their fellow-countrymen. However, with a view of encouraging them to fresh exertion, I purpose analysing and replying to their remarks and the several points to which they have taken exception in the Acts of the Government of India, although I do not think the matters they have discussed have any vital importance ; but unless someone takes up the task of reviewing their protests, the people generally may consider that their interests are not being properly looked after.

The first solemn protest regarding the disabilities sought to be imposed on the natives of India residing in South Africa deserves some explanation, but I must remark that the British Government has done its utmost to abolish the restrictions sought to be imposed upon the East Indians by inhabitants of their dependencies, but the colonists have been invested with the powers of responsible government, and are therefore their own masters in all matters of legislation, and it must not be forgotten that the mass of the people in South Africa are of Dutch descent and not at present despotically controlled by England. The colony of Natal has also recently been invested with responsible government by Lord Rosebery, and has behaved in the most unjustifiable manner to the natives of India, who built up the prosperity of the land with their labour and hard work. As regards the Republic of the Orange Free State, it is in its internal legislation in no way subject to British control. The Transvaal Republic stands in a similar position, and is quite independent, hence the inability of the British Government to insist upon the rights of its Indian subjects being respected. This is the penalty England has incurred through Mr. Gladstone's proceedings in conferring responsible government on an alien race as the Dutch are. The Dutch inhabitants of the Transvaal are indeed now at feud with the English inhabitants, who are clamouring for equal rights with their Dutch brethren, and which the Dutch Government refuse to concede.

The second item refers to the alienation of lands of the natives of India. This is a question which the Government of India may with advantage take note of. In the Native States when they adhere to ancient usage it is not customary to order the sales of land for default of payment of revenue. The lands are merely placed under sequestration until the debts are paid—a much more lenient proceeding than that which we adopt, as it does not cause the evil of disinheritance. The remarks at the Congress on the rigidity of the present system of revenue collections is a matter to which great attention should be paid, as India is subject to periodical seasons of famine or else a deficiency of rain. On this head there is no doubt that theCollectors of revenue should be invested with discretionary powers, but this will never be accomplished until the Commissioner ships of Provinces are abolished, and the Collectors of districts placed under the direct control of the Boards of Revenue.

No. 3 refers to interpellations in the Councils of the different Governments. The Congress express their satisfaction at the new rules passed.

No. 4, A and B, refers to the medical service. The Congress must be fully alive to the fact that the service as a body is exceedingly well off now in comparison to what it was thirty years ago, and a great many more natives of India obtain service in its ranks than they did formerly, and I dare say the Congress will concede that the Government has done a great deal to improve the status of the officers and have even given them military rank.

No. 5 expresses its sympathy with the genuine, efforts made by Government for the suppression of law touts. This is a very small matter of legislative detail, which calls for no remark.

No. 6 expresses its convictions on the necessity for a greater fixity of tenure on which land is held. This is a matter on which Government will doubtless take note, but the question is one beset with difficulty, as the tenures are so complex that it is very difficult to make a general rule on the subject. Certainly the step taken a short time back in Oude, which gave the talukdars of Oude the power to remove their tenants after seven years' occupation on their payment to Government of six months' rent in advance, was a retrograde move, as being contrary to all precedent and the ancient usage of India, and it would be well if this practice were put a stop to, as it can only lead to the occupants of the soil being rack rented by the talukdars if they desire to retain their holdings. Tenant right has been recognised throughout India from the earliest ages.

No. 7 records an emphatic protest against the retrograde policy of the Government of India in nominating a gentleman of the Central Provinces to the Supreme Legislative Council without reference to the local bodies, but I opine that the Government required a person with special knowledge to give assistance in the good Government of India, hence the new departure. The gentleman was most likely an expert, so the Congress might well accept the arrangement without cavil.

No. 8 is a protest against exchange compensation allowance to the undomiciled European and Eurasian emplyees of Government, which is a matter receiving much attention now, but which could not be interfered with without injustice to the able officers of the Empire who are the recipients.

It was previously supposed that the Congress had in its programme and aims a revolutionary character, but I am personally agreeably surprised to find that there is no such tendency observable in its recent deliberations, and that the president's address is throughout an acknowledgment of the parental and patriarchal benefits that all the races of India derive from British rule, and the loyal sentiments expressed show a proper appreciation of the Government under her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, but an important subject was omitted, which the Congress might with great advantage have noticed, and which is carefully kept out of sight, and that is, that the whole of the administration of this vast Empire of India is in the hands of the Natives supervised by a few English gentlemen. This matter is not properly appreciated or understood by the people even in England, and exhibits the spectacle of a vast Empire being managed and administered by an alien race. Perhaps the able statesmen and gentlemen of the Congress at their next meeting will be able to enlighten us and give the numbers of the Native officials who administer the revenues and judiciary of the country and the very small number of English officials who direct them. This would be especially instructive to the English pubilc.

I should also have been very glad to have seen the Congress point out that England is at vast expense and trouble to govern India, not only for the benefit of the millions over whom they rule, but as a market for British industry, but that this is nullified by the whole country being thrown open to the trade of all the other nationalities of Europe, who push thir trade in every part of India and Burma without paying any differential or higher duty than is imposed on English goods. German and French goods entering the ports of any of our colonies are subject to an "ad valorem" duty of 10 per cent., and what difficulty there is in India for imposing similar duties as the colonies impose on foreign goods or goods other than English, I cannot understand. Other nations impose prohibitory duties on English goods and have closed their markets to us, but there is no need for the revenues of India to be immolated on the fad of the apostles of Free Trade.

I cannot sympathise with the comments made on the Excise duties, as they are a very small tax on the production of the wealthy mill-owners of Bombay and Calcutta. At the same time I cannot coincide with the contention of Lancashire as all English piece-goods pay 10 per cent. "ad valorem" import duty at the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian colonies, so their demurring at paying 5 per cent. on entering Indian ports seems rather unreasonable. If an import duty of 10 per cent. were imposed on all goods other than those of English manufacture on their arrival in India, the finances of India would be sensibly relieved, and there might be some reason to hope that a remission of the Excise duties would be taken into consideration.

Another subject which I had hoped the Congress would have referred to was on the great subject of the indebtedness of the cultivating classes of India. From the galaxy of talent of the Congress, I had hoped that they would have brought this matter under discussion, as the debts of the agriculturists cannot be classed in the same category as those of other people. They are often hereditary debts contracted to uphold the dignity or status of their ancestors, and are seldom altogether repudiated. They descend from father to son and grandson. Hence the institution of the old Hindu Law which disallowed the recognition of any charge for interest when it had accumulated to the amount of the principal sum originally borrowed. This gave the debtors or their heirs an opportunity of clearing themselves.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Hyderabad (Deccan), Jan. 4.
Major-General.

THE old story of a million stamps being useful to get a patient into a hospital having cropped up again, Mr. Palmer, in his chatty little monthly, *Bric-a-Brac*, disposes of the idea, and states how it arose. He says that in the early days of stamp collecting, the nuns of a large Roman Catholic charity in Ireland were promised a large sum of money on the condition that they collected 1,000,000 stamps within a given time. The more readily to do this the ladies advertised for gifts of stamps, and as a result, secured such vast quantities that their efforts were successful, and they duly received the promised donation. The million stamps were sold to a speculator, and ultimately exported to China, and used to decorate the walls of one of the "tea factories" in Canton.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the organ of Prince Bismarck, published an article, on December 18, urging the expediency, of speedy measures for putting down the Social Democrats by force of arms.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST A WELL-KNOWN YOUNG KHOJA.

BALKRISHNA SHIVSHUNKER VS. MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., applied for a month's postponement of the hearing of the case on the ground that certain amendments in the plaint, ordered to be made, had not been made, and the defendant wanted an inspection of the plaintiff's books.

Mr. Justice Candy : Why do you want a month ?

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Peace, for the plaintiff, said it was plainly wanted to make away with the defendant's property. While they were listening to his learned friend's interesting remarks, with all the charm of manner which they always possessed, the real object of the month's postponement was rather clouded, but he (Mr. Macpherson) could say it was to make away with the defendant's interest in ancestral property. The defendant's name was well known in these courts, and there were a number of decrees made against him. The learned counsel was instructed that two or three days ago an agreement for Rs. 1,17,000 was offered for registration at the office of the Registrar General, by which it was proposed that the defendant's mother should buy over for the amount mentioned his interest in the ancestral property. If that agreement was carried out, the plaintiff's claim would be defeated. The defendant had prosecuted the plaintiff at the last Criminal Sessions on a charge of forgery, but the plaintiff was acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Lang said the object of the postponement was not to make away with the defendant's property at all. But it was to obtain an inspection of the plaintiff's books and those of the lady capitalist who had been advancing him monies. The plaintiff was in September last ordered to amend the plaint by adding the name of the lady plaintiff, and to submit an affidavit of documents, which he had not yet made ; and the court's order had in these respects been disregarded. The defendant was certainly entitled to have an inspection of the books in question.

Mr. Macpherson said the amendment in the plaint could be made in twenty-four hours ; and as to the inspection of books, the learned counsel said the account consisted of two items only. An affidavit of documents had been made, and the draft of it was sent on Saturday to the defendant's solicitors. The fact was that between the trial at the Sessions and the Christmas holidays the plaintiff's solicitor had not much time to carry the court's orders into effect. But the amendment in the plaint and the affidavit of documents could be made in twenty-four hours. The learned counsel, therefore, asked that the case be allowed to stand in the list, and it was not likely to be reached before a week.

Mr. Lang said the plaintiff had been at fault, and that the defendant was entitled to the postponement asked for.

After some further discussion his lordship ordered that if the amendment to the plaint and affidavit of documents were made in twenty-four hours, the case should be allowed to stand in the list for a week, when it should be called on for further hearing.

A BOMBAY SUIT AGAINST A DELHI MERCHANT.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS VS. RAKHMANI.

The plaintiffs claimed damages against the defendant, a widow, in respect of certain goods indented for, but not taken up by her late husband Kunyalal. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne,Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the case, said the main question was one of fact and arose in the following way. Plaintiffs were the well-known firm of Volkart Brothers, having a branch at Delhi. Defendant was Ramchund Kunyalal, a native merchant at Delhi. He was now dead and represented by his widow. Throughout the proceedings he was called Kunyalal. Mr. Benz was the representative of the plaintiffs' firm at Delhi from 1892 to 1894. On the 2nd December, 1893, Kunyalal signed an indent for 150 cases of Turkey Red prints at 6s. 10d. per piece, "free Bombay harbour." The home firm would not accept that indent and asked for a higher price. On the 11th December, 1893, an interview took place at Benz's office betweea Kunyalal and Benz, when Kunyalal was accompanied by his moonim Chundoolal. With Benz was his clerk Bhugwandas. In August, 1895, Benz deposed that Bhugwandas was still in the service of Volkhart Brothers. In September, 1895, the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendant's solicitors, that Bhugwandas had been dismissed for misconduct. The defendant's solicitors replied in November, 1895, that the man was still in the plaintiffs' service, and that statement had not been denied. Bhugwandas had not been called as a witness, and no reason had been given for his absence. It was clear that on the 11sh December, Kunyalal was induced to increase yis order for Turkey Red prints to 200 cases and to increase the price to 6s. 11d., and signed a document to that effect written in Benz's handwriting. But it was equally evident that at the same time Kunyalal induced Benz to grant him certain concessions, and these were also embodied in the document written out by Benz. Those concessions applied to all goods, and not merely to one indent. By the ordinary printed indent form of Volkart Brothers, the indentor agreed that, should he fail to take delivery of the goods on their arrival in harbour, Messrs. Volkart Brothers should charge interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and were authorised to sell the goods on his account and at his risk if he did not take delivery within a fortnight after arrival. His lordship remarked that Kunyalal had no branch firm or agents in Bombay, and no facilities for clearing or taking delivery of any goods ordered by him. Volkart Brothers had of course every facility for clearing goods in Bombay and sending them up-counry to the indentor. Further it was evident that, in the numerous and large transactions between Benz and Kunyalal, the latter never took delivery of a single piece of goods in Bombay, and never paid a rupee at the latter place. The goods were sent by Volkart Brothers from Bombay to Delhi at the indentor's risk and charges, and he took delivery at Delhi, paying all charges, railway freight, &c. The "free Bombay harbour" condition in the indent held good so far that the indentor was responsible for all charges after arrival of the goods in Bombay harbour. It was in evidence that Benz had on more than one occasion brought up Kunyalal's goods to Delhi on his own responsibility ; and that being the case, his lordship said he had to find what the contract was that was entered into on the 11th December, 1893. In his lordship's opinion, the concession which Kunyalal insisted on was that Benz should bring the goods to Delhi, of course at the indentor's risk and charges, and whenever that took seven days or more or less than seven days, the twenty days' grace should commence from arrival of the goods in Delhi, the interest being 6½ instead of 9 per cent. This was the only view which could be accepted. As his lordship said before, "free Bombay harbour" still held good, because Kunyalal was to be responsible for all charges after arrival of the goods in Bombay harbour. But Benz must have contracted to bring the goods to Delhi, and then to give Kunyalal twenty days' grace for payment. Upon the whole of the cosrespondence between the parties, his lordship said he could come to no other conclusion but that Benz contracted to bring all goods of Kunyalal to Delhi and accept payment for them there, twenty days after the arrival of the goods in Delhi. For the difficult state of things which had occurred in reference to that particular indent, Benz was solely responsible ; and the plaintiffs must therefore abide by the contract. That being his lordship's view of the matter, he found that the plaintiffs had failed to perform their contract. At the request of counsel, his lordship dealt with the question of damages, assuming the plaintiffs were entitled to recover ; and said the amount of damages would be the difference between the contract price and the money realised by the auction sale of the goods. Having alluded to the objections raised by the defendant's counsel in regard to the matter, his lordship allowed £15 damages in respect of one indent, and dismissed the suit with costs.

AN ESTATE IN DANGER OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

LEWIS WILFRID GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC VS. LUKHMIDAS VALJI.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the Administrator-General at Bombay applied for letters of administration of the effects of Vussonji Valjee, who died intestate on the 8th January 1894. A caveat had been entered by Lukhmidas Valji, a brother of the intestate. Mr. Russell appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Starling for the defendant.

His lordship, in delivering his judgement, which was the first important judgment given by him in this court, said :—This is an application by the Administrator-General of Bombay for letters of administration of the effects of Vussonjee Valjee, a Hindoo, who died intestate and leaving assets within the town and island of Bombay on the 8th January, 1894. A caveat has been entered by Lukhmidas Valjee, one of the two surviving brothers of the intestate. The application was made in pursuance of an order of this Court under section 17 of the Administrator-General's Act II of 1874, which authorises the Court in certain cases, and upon the application of certain persons, to direct the Administrator-General to apply for letters of administration. Before an application under section 17 can obtain such an order, he must satisfy the Court "that danger is to be apprehended of the misappropriation, deterioration, or waste" of the assets unless letters of administration are granted. In the present case the applicant, who satisfied the Court of the existence of such danger was one Jethabhai Ratansi; brother of the intestate's deceased first wife Amberbai; and the danger which he alleged was misappropriation of the assetts by the present caveator Lukhmidas Valjee, in conjunction with another person not now before the Court. While the application of the Administrator-General thus made at his instance was pending, and before the filing of the caveat, Jethabhai Ratansi and

Lakhmidas Valji under circumstances which it will be necessary to state more fully, applied for letters of Administration of the property and credits of Vassonjee Valji for the use and benefit of h's minor daughter Custoorbai, limited until she should attain majority. That application is now pending before the Registrar, and awaiting the determination of the prior application of the Administrator-General. I have now to decide whether letters of administration should issue to the Administrator-General or not. The question virtually is whether Administration should be granted to the Administrator-General or to Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi, for if I dismiss the present application, the Registrar, in the absence of opposition, will presumably issue letters to Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi upon their giving the usual security. In the view which I take of the case it is necessary to state in some detail the facts connected with these two applications. The intestate Vassonji Valji left him surviving a widow, Premabai, then aged fourteen, a daughter Custoorbai, aged eight, by his former wife Ambabai, and two brothers, the caveator Lakhmidas Valji and Bhagwandas Valji. In the petition of the Administrator-General his estate is valued at something under Rs. 1,90,500. It is admitted that at the time of his death Vassonji Valji was separate from his brothers in food, worship, and estate, and that consequently his property would devolve first on Premabai for a Hindoo widow's estate, and after her death on Custoorbai. On the 17th December, 1894, the present caveator, Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji, the father of Premabai, jointly applied to this Court for letters of administration of the effects of Vassonjee Valjee for the use and benefit of Premabai, limited during the minority. To this application Jethabhai Ratansi entered a caveat, which, on the 31st January, 1895, he supported by an affidavit. The following portions of that affidavit are material :—"4. I further say that Lakhmidas Valji has a direct interest adversely to both the minor widow Premabai and the minor daughter Custoorbai, and the other petitioner Ladha Surji, being the father of the widow, has an interest adverse to the minor daughter Custoorbai. 5. I further say that the petitioners have not set forth all the property of the said deceased in the schedule annexed to the said petition, and the same is incorrect, inasmuch as they have omitted to mention therein ornaments worth between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000, or thereabouts. 6. The petitioners have also purposely omitted to disclose the share belonging to the deceased in the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Company, who act as agents to several mills, presses, &c., and transact many other businesses. The said Lakhmidas Valji is interested in the said firm as a partner, and the said Ludha Surji is also rendering services to the said firm, and the managing partner of the said firm is a son-in-law of the said Ludha Surji. I am informed and verily believe that it is with a view to suppress the share of the deceased in the said firm that the petitioners have thus combined to apply for letters of administration of the estate and effects of the said deceased. 7. If letters of administration are granted to the petitioners, the assets of the deceased are sure to be misappropriated and wasted and the interests of the minor widow and daughter will be sacrified. 8. Under the above circumstances I submit that letters of admistration of the estate and effects of the said deceased should not be granted to the petitioners or to either of them, but they should be granted to the Administrator-General." On the 18th March, 1895, Jethabhai Ratansi followed up his caveat by an application to this Court for an order to the Administrator-General under section 17 of Act II of 1874. He supported the application by an affidavit of the 14th March, repeating and expanding the charges against Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji contained in his affidavit of the 31st January. After stating in substantially the same terms as before that Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji had "intentionally" omitted from the schedule to their petition the share of the intestate in the firm of Mulji Jetha and Co., the affidavit continued :—"The said Lakhmidas Valji and Ladha Surji have also omitted to mention in the said schedule ornaments worth between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000, manifestly with the intention of misappropriating and wasting the property belonging to the said deceased. 9. The said Ludha Surji has removed his daughter the said Premabai, widow of the deceased, to his house, which, according to the custom of the caste, he ought not to have done until twelve months after the death of the said deceased. He has also wrongly removed to his house ornaments worth between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 belonging to my late sister Amberbai, the pre-deceased wife of the said deceased. 10. According to the custom of the caste, the said Ludha Surji ought to have allowed his daughter, Premabai to reside in the house of her husband, the said deceased, or with the family of either of the brothers of the said deceased, but he has not done so purposely, with the object of misappropriating the ornaments. 11. I apprehend that the interests of both, the widow Premabai and my niece the said Custoorbai daughter of the said deceased, would not be properly secured until they attain majority, and the estate considerably misappropriated and wasted, unless letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Administrator-General." It was the allegations made by Jethabhai Ratansi in this affidavit that satisfied Mr Justice Bayley that the assets of Vassonji Valji were in danger of misappropriation by Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji, and induced him to direct the Administrator-General to apply for letters of administration. The substance of the allegation was that the object of the petition of Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji was to rob both Premabai and Custoorbai by suppressing altogther Vassonji Valji's share in an important firm and misappropriating valuable ornaments ; that with this object they had omitted to mention the property in question in their schedule ; and that to carry out their conspiracy to misappropriate the ornaments Ludha Surji had removed them to his house, and had also improperly taken there his daughter, Premabai who according to caste custom, ought to have remained for a year with her husband's relatives. Mr. Justice Bayley's order was passed on the 18th March 1895. On the 10th April the Administrator-General complied with its direction by making the present application. A note to the schedule anexed to the petition includes among the effects of the decessed Vassonji Valji "the amount due to the deceased for his share as a partner in the firm of Mulji Jetha and Co., who act as agents to several mills, presses, &c., and also the proportionate amount payable to the deceased out of the share of his late father in the said firm in which he was also a partner." The schedule also contains this item :—"Ornaments, and jewels of the estimated value of Rs. 21,075." The petition of the Administrator-General and its schedule ware admitted by Jethabhai Ratansi in his evidence before me to have been drawn upon instructions supplied by himself to the solicitors acting for the Administrator-General. He states that he gave these instructions, which were to the same effect as his previous affidavits, shortly after the order of the 18th March was made. He states that on the 2nd or 3rd April, after he had given these intructions, he obtained inspection of the books of Vassonji Valji among other documents disclosed by the then petitioners Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Sewji in their affidavit of documents, and that the inspection satisfied him that he had been mistaken in supposing that Vasssonjee Valji had any share in the firm of Muljee Jaithai and Co. similarly as regards the ornaments, he says that at the same inspection he saw a receipt of the 25th January, 1895, signed by Ludha Surjee, acknowledging that he had taken charge of the ornaments brought to his house by Premabai, as appears to have inferred from his receipt that he had been mistaken in supposing that the ornaments were Amberbai's. Notwithstanding these discoveries, however, he allowed the Administrator-General's application to be made a week later without taking any steps to correct the erroneous instructions which he had given. He says expressly that he gave the solicitors of the Administrator-General no further instructions on the subject. Until he gave evidence before me Jethabhai Rattansi had never withdrawn or explained any of the charges against Lakhmidas Valji to which he swore positively, and not merely on information and belief, in his affidavits of the 31st January and 14th March, 1895. Nor until he gave evidence before me did Lakhmidas Vagji give any written denial of those chargs or demand any proof or withdrawal of them, though he admits that he knew they were upon the file of the Court. The Administrator-General's application having been made on the 10th April, the next fact of importance is the death of the widow Premabai, which occurred on the 27th April. The minor Custoorbai has become absolutely entitled to the estate of her father Vassanji Valji. In consequence of Premabi's death the petition of Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji for letters of administration for her use and benefit and limited during her minority naturally failed, and it appears to have been dismissed for want of appearance on the 19th Augst. This left as the only application then pending for letters of administration of the effects of Vassunji Valji, the present application of the Administrator-General made under the instances already stated. This is how matters stood until the 29th August. On that date a petition was made by Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi to this Court, asking that they might be appointed to apply for letters of administration of the property and credits of Vassunji Valji for the use and benefit of the minor Custoorbai and limited to the period of her minority. In this petition it is stated in the fourth paragraph that Custoorbai "resides with your petitioner, the said Jethabbai Rutansi," and in the 9th paragraph that she is under the care, custody, and protection of both the petitioners. In paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 the petition sets forth the proceedings taken by Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji for obtaining letters of administration for the use and benefit of Premabai, and the death of Premabai which rendered those proceedings abortive. It is absolutely silent regarding the caveat filed in those proceedings by Jethabhai Ratansi, his affidavit supporting that caveat, his application to this Court for an order to the Administrator-General under Act II. of 1874, the order of the Court thereon, or the application of the Administrator-General in pursuance of that order. There is not a word from which any Judge dealing with the petition could have inferred that any order under section 17 had been made, or that any application for administration by the Administrator-General or anyone else was then pending—or that there stood at that moment upon the file of the Court allegations upon oath by one of the two petitioners that the other was unfit to be entrusted with the administration of Vassonji Valji's effects, because he had conspired to misappropriate them. In this state of things the petition came before Mr. Justice Starling, and was heard by him "exparte." He made the following order :—"Upon reading the petition of the above-named petitioners solemnly declared on the 29th August, 1895, and upon hearing Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetji, attorneys for the said petitioners, I do order that the said Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi be and they are hereby appointed to apply to this Honourable Court for a grant of letters of administration to the property and credits of Vassonji Valji, the above-named deceased, for the use and benefit of Custoorbai, minor daughter of the deceased above named Vassunji Valji, and limited until the should attain majority." This order of Mr. Justice Starling is dated the 30th August, 1895. On the same date, Lukhmidass Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi, acting on the permission thus obtained, presented to the Registrar their petition for Letters of Administration. The petition, among other things, sets forth the abortive proceedings taken by Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji, but makes no allusion to the action taken by Jethabhai Ratansi in connection with those proceedings. Then comes the following paragraph:—"10. The Administrator-General of Bombay also applied in the life-time of the said Premabai while the aforesaid application of your petitioners Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji was pending, for letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said Vassonji Valji, but no letters of administration have been issued to him, and your petitioners intend that they being the nearest relatives of the said Custoorbai, and being willing and ready to do so, have a prior right to letters of administration to the property and credits of the said Vassonji Valji." In the schedule annexed to this petition there is no mention of any share in the firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co, as forming part of Vassonji Valji's estate. The only mention of ornaments is the following item :—"Ornaments and jewels of the estimated value of Rs. 2,000." In paragraph 10 of the petition, referring to the application of the Administrator-General, there is no allusion to the action taken by Jethabhai Ratansi which led to that application being made, or to any of the charges of misappropriation which Jethabhai Ratansi had made against Lakhmidas Valji his present co-petitioner. Why is it that in their petition of the 29th August to the Judge the petitioners are absolutely silent regarding the Administrator-General's application, while in their application of the 30th August to the Registrar, we find his curt reference to it. Both petitions must have been drawn at or about the same time and they are in many parts expressed in identical or closely similar language. It cannot reasonably be suggested that the facts connected with the Administrator-General's proceedings were relevant material for the Registrar upon the application for letters of administration, but not relevant material for the Judge upon the petition for leave to apply. I can only infer that those who ever showed the first petition believed that it would not be safe to bring to the knowledge of the judge hearing it the fact that an application by the Administrator-General on an order under section 17 made at the instance of one of the petoiners alleging acts of misappropriation of the assets against the other was at that moment actually pending. I also infer that whoever drew the application to the Registrar believed that, armed with the Judge's order obtained in the manner I have described, it would be safe to state to the Registrar the facts that the Administrator-General had applied for letters of administration, and that the letters had been issued to him in terms which did not state or necessarily suggest that that application was still pending before the Court. In cross-examination by Mr. Russell, Jethabhai Ratansi said that in the matter of these petitions he and Lakhmidas Valji acted as they were advised by their solicitors, that he did not tell the solicitors about his having put the Administrator-General in motion or having filed an affidavit and caveat to the application of Lakhmidas Valji and Ladha Surji, but that when the solicitors drew the petition of the 29th August they were aware of the action which he had taken. Lakmidas Valji in his re-examination by Mr. Starling said that he did not think it necessary to mention in the petition of the 29 August any of the facts mentioned in the Administrator-General's application, that he left it to his solicitors to draw the petition as they thought proper, and that as the solicitors were the same as had acted for him in support of his former petition with Ludha Surji they were already acquainted with the facts. However, this may be, it does not, in my opinion, materially affect either the responsibility of Lakhmidas Valji or Jethabai Ratansi in respect of that petition, or the inferences to be drawn from the fact that Mr. Justice Starling's order was passed in ignorance of material facts.

(*To be concluded.*)

His lordship dismissed the caviat, and directed the letters of administration issue to the Administrator-General. Costs to be paid by the caveator. The Administrator-General's costs to be paid out of the estate.

PROJECTED LEGISLATION.

A BILL has been introduced in the Supreme Council to amend the Criminal Tribes Act. The statement of objects and reasons says :—

The object of this Bill is to make in the law relating to the control of criminal tribes certain amendments which experience of the depredations of, in particular, the Sansiahs of the North-Western Provinces has shown to be very necessary. The Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) already contains provisions of considerable severity ; but it is thought that the altogether exceptional circumstances of the case are such as to justify still more drastic measures in order to strengthen the hands of the Government in coercing and, if possible, reforming the members, and more especially the rising generation, of such tribes, composed as they in fact are of criminals of the worst type, whose only occupation is crime.

2. Section 2 of the Bill proposes to add after section I of Act XXVII of 1871 an additional section defining the words "tribe, class or gang" so as to make it clear that the provisions of the following sections may be applied to a portion, as well as to the whole, of a tribe. Certain consequential but purely verbal amendments are made by section 6 of the Bill.

3. As the law at present stands, it is open to question whether the children of a proclaimed criminal tribe can be sent to a reformatory settlement otherwise than with their parents' consent or as a punishment for breach of discipline. The additional provision which section 3 of the Bill purports to insert after section 17 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, takes power to remove at discretion such children from their parents' control, to detain them in a reformatory settlement with a view to their more effectual reformation, and to apprentice them under the provisions of Act XIX of 1850 so as to prevent their returning after discharge to their former surroundings and almost certainly relapsing into crime.

4. By section 4 of the Bill it is proposed to substitute for section 19 of the Act a new section providing specially severe penalties for the contravention of such of the rules made thereunder as are directed against absconding from a reformatory settlement.

5. The first of the new provisions contemplated by section 5 of the Bill is based upon section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, but fixes yet severer penalties in the case of members of a proclaimed tribe convicted more than once of certain heinous offences, and further provides that the enhanced punishments specified "shall ordinarily" be inflicted on such incorrigible offenders. The remaining provision is intended to go beyond section 401 of the Indian Penal Code by rendering any member of a proclaimed criminal tribe who is found under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or was awaiting an opportunity to commit theft or robbery, liable to the same punishment as is prescribed by that section.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act of 1883 reads as follows :—

The attention of the Government of India has recently been directed to a case in which some Natives of India were induced to quit British territory by land, to proceed to a foreign port and there to enter into agreements to labour for hire in East Africa, to which country emigration is unlawful. It being uncertain whether there existed at the time of departure from British India any agreement to emigrate to East Africa, a doubt arises as to the applicability of section 105 of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) to such a case, and the object of section I of this Bill is to remove similar doubt for the future.

2. It is at the same time deemed desirable to facilitate as much as possible the recruitment of Indian labourers for employment under favourable circumstances beyond the sea, as, for example, on the Uganda Railway, and it is thought that the restrictions imposed by Act XXI of 1883 may well be removed when the employer abroad in Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India can readily satisfy themselves that fair treatment will be secured for the employes. By section 2 of the Bill, therefore, it is proposed to take power for the Governor General in Council to declare all or any of the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder inapplicable in such cases.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

MRS. LE MESURIER writes as follows to the *Ceylon Independent* :—"There has been so much said about Mr. Le Mesurier in the press lately, and you have also made much mention of what you call 'his new wife.' I have hitherto not paid much attention to this public farce, but I think it is time, in justice to myself and three children, to ask you to refrain from styling Miss Carnac as 'Mrs. Le Mesurier,' as I am, unfortunately, the only legal Mrs. Lesurier in Ceylon, and Miss Carnac can never be so styled. Even should the question about the legality of her present position be satisfactorily settled, she even then could only be Mrs. Abdul Hamid, under which name Mr. Le Mesurier took her to him, so that I must ask you in future to style her by the name of Mrs. Abdul Hamid, as later on complications might arise which might involve great annoyance, such as correspondence being wrongly delivered," etc.

IN a lecture on the "Actor-Musician," the other Biene told an anecdote of a violinist who received a command to play before a reigning European sovereign. The performance, in which the virtuoso displayed considerable energy, being over, he was summoned to the King, who remarked, "I have heard Paganini, Spohr, and Vieuxtemps, but"—the violinist here bowed, believing a great compliment was coming—"you certainly perspire the most !"

DURING the Chitral campaign several stories were related of the extraordinary vitality of natives who had received wounds which, in the case of Europeans, would almost certainly have proved fatal. A somewhat similar incident is reported from Nyasaland. Recently, Mr. Commissioner Johnston went on a southern tour of inspection. The night before the start a number of his native porters were sitting round a big watch fire, and one of them accidentally dropped a loaded cartridge in the fire. It was a few seconds before it was recovered, and just as it was being taken out, it exploded, blowing off portions of the man's fingers and thumb. He was taken to the hospital, and Dr. Poole found the injuries so serious that he decided to amputate the fingers and thumb. After the operation the porter seemed weak and sick from the effects of the chloroform, and he was told to remain in the hospital, and the hospital assistant was told to look after him most carefully and to bring him up for treatment next morning. Next morning, as the patient did not turn up at the surgery, inquiries were made, when it was found that he had escaped from the hospital at six o'clok that morning, joined the Commissioner's carriers unknown to the Commissioner, and, having fortified himself with an Indian corncob, by way of nourishment on the road, took up his load, and reached Blantyre the same evening, travelling over forty miles. His hand never cost him a thought after the first dressing

MDLLE. NIKITA, the singer, who is now fulfilling engagements in the provinces, has been interviewed. The young prima donna's revelations as to the interior of her home in Paris, and especially her "three corners," are very striking, according to some lines quoted in the *World* :—"Your three corners," I repeated. "Yes," she laughed gaily, showing irreproachable teeth, so white, so even. First in my Oriental room, where the cosy corner is composed of a transparent tent of Eastern work, with divans, mountainous with pillows, in which I try and imagine the former incarnation, which a wise man told me had once been my lot, an Eastern maiden, gracefully languorous. My second corner is not for myself, but for my friends—'le coin d'amour'—in the drawing-room—a nook draped with pale pink and pale green, held by three golden cupids, in which a white and golden seat stands, made only for to people. "And your other corner ? I asked, as she paused. It is in my bedroom, she replied, with sudden gravity. The room itself is hung with blue and gold and white. Before one corner, however, a silk curtain is drawn, and behind this black draperies are arranged to imitate a coffin, in which hangs the skull of a young man who died two years ago." "A skull !" I exclaimed. "Whose." "Nikita smiled sadly, and shooker her head. "My people say I am morbid. A light burns always within the skull, and a 'prie-dieu' chair stands ever before it. Few people care to go into my room after dark."

A PRETTY little nest of mixed metaphors has been discovered by the *Chronicle*, in the columns of an "influential contemporary" :—"France might have been in the throes of another Presidential crisis had not M. Felix Faure taken the wind out of the sails of his cowardly foes by courageously seizing the skeleton which was stowed away in his cupboard and flinging it at their feet." A family skeleton is quite worth having when it can be turned to such effective use as this.

MUCH has been written about the home habits of the Princess of Wales ; less is known about the Prince. In an interesting sketch in the *Hospital* it is stated that he is most orderly and methodical in all his arrangements. Out of doors a dead tree or branch unremoved, a hedge unclipped or a weedy walk, are a positive misery to him. Like the Princess of Wales, he loves animals, chiefly dogs, and always has one special favourite. Ever since the Duke of Clarence's death his great pet has been his late son's dog Venus, who never leaves him. He takes a keen interest in the events of the day, and has a wonderful knack of getting through the day's newspapers quickly and of digesting all the news. The Prince sets the nation an example as a correspondent. Every letter received is replied to an once, and important correspondence is never neglected for other matters.

ON most subjects the world of experts is divided into two camps—the panegyrists of the past, and the champions of the present. In the case of dancing, however (says a writer in the *World*), we fear that there can be no difference of opinion as to its deterioration, whether as a profession or a social accomplishment. To begin with, the majority of its most famous exponents at the present day are, strictly speaking, not dancers at all, but either acrobats or else dependent for their chief effects on limelight, coloured glass, sticks, and hundreds of yards of drapery. Even our best stage-dancers have succumbed to the temptation of winding up with the head-over-heels business, just as a vulgar singer must always wind up with a high note. In fashionable society it is true, there has been of late years a certain one-sided revival owing to the craze for skirt-dancing ; but men either dance execrably or tacitly adopt the former rule of the "Tenth." This, we take it, is not altogether due to affectation or stupidity. It must be assigned in great part to the enormous multiplication of pastimes in the last thirty years. Before the seventies men shot and hunted and played cricket. But since that date we have witnessed the spread of polo, the rise and decline of lawn tennis, and finally the universal craze for golf and bicycling, to say nothing of the enormously greater demands on the leisure of the average person by the claims of music, which has now in great measure superseded the art of which it was once the handmaid. For the ballet, once the great attraction to the average opera-goer, has been ex-communicated by the high priests of the modern music drama. There has been no ballet in any opera of real note, with the sole exception of Bizet's "Carmen," since the Paris version of "Tannhauser" in 1861. All these facts have contributed to the decline of dancing in the last thirty years. Dancing only needs proper and intellectual encouragement to recover its pristine position as one of the refining influences of social life. This is a consummation devoutly to be desired, for in its artistic development it is emeniently calculated to promote and revive those courtesies and amenitiee for which the rough comradeship of modern men and women forms so uncomely a substitute. The resuscitation of such an institution as Almack's is, perhaps, impossible at the present day: but if hostesses combined to discourage romping, to proscribe the male wallflower, and to eschew overcrowding, the way might be cleared—both literally and metaphorically for the revival and emancipation of a beautiful art, which has fallen largely into the hands—or perhaps we should say the feet—of hoydens, "bounders," and acrobats.

NEWS from the West African coast states that an expedition has been carried out by the Niger Coast Protectorate troops against a tribe in the interior, the King and eight chiefs being killed by a shell.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1896-97.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Budget for 1896-97, which was introduced at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation by the chairman of the Standing Committee, deserves more than a passing consideration by the ratepaying public who, I am glad to notice, seem to be taking every year a keener interest in the administration of our local finances. In the speech made at the meeting I submitted two important facts for the consideration of my colleagues : Firstly, that there was "no deficit," aye, not even the nominal one of Rs. 7,000, as stated in the introductory part of the budget, but a small surplus of about a lakh. Secondly, that having regard to the fact that the true object of a surplus lies in the remission of taxation which might be considered as burdensome, specially taxation on necessary articles, it would be prudent for the Corporation to remit further the duty on grain and firewood. In bringing these two facts to the notice of Councillors, I once more embraced the opportunity to illustrate my oft-repeated contention of under-estimating revenue. I am free to confess that my own criticism and that of some of my colleagues in the Corporation for the past few years has at last led to the "principal" reform which we were most anxious to secure in our local finances, namely, the equilibrium of revenue and expenditure in the annual budget. Be it said to the public spirit of the Standing Committee and to the credit of the Municipal Commissioner, that both loyally strove this year to bring about such a budget. And if I was constrained, at the Corporation yesterday, to make a few observations on it, it was to inform members how far the budget, in spite of the efforts of the Standing Committee, was liable to a further modification which would lead to a "true," and not an imaginary, surplus.

A little careful examination of the budget estimates for the coming year by the light of current year, showed :

(a) That the Standing Committee seemed to have taken "less" credit for the excess revenue estimated to be collected at the close of the current year, than warranted by the revised estimates, and

(b) That the principal sources of revenue for 1896-97 were estimated below figures warranted by the revised estimates and the statistics of the annual average growth of income during the last fifteen years.

As to (a) the revenue in the revised estimates showed an excess of Rs. 260,135 over budget estimates of 1895-96 as under :—

	Rs.
(1) Rates and Taxes	106,825
(2) Halalcore and Water Rates	108,400
(3) Miscellaneous Receipts	44,910
Total	260,135

But in the making up of the opening cash balance for 1896-97, credit was only taken for the first time of rates and taxes ! This was rather strange. As I observed to the Corporation, either the revised estimates signified that the figures were carefully checked and could be relied upon or that they were meaningless, and so far not worth the paper they were printed upon. Presuming, however, that the revised estimates were reliable, it was clear that the omission of Rs. 160,135 of additional revenue reckoned to be yielded by the close of the financial year vitiated the opening balance of Rs. 18,90,000. It should properly be Rs. 20,50,135.

Coming to my next contention (b), I observed that the revenue for the coming year was under-estimated under the following heads :—

	Rs.
(1) General Tax	22,000
(2) Wheel Tax	14,000
(3) Tobacco Receipts	15,500
(4) Halalcore Cess	32,000
(5) Water Cess	34,000
(6) Miscellaneous Receipts	15,000
Total	132,500
Less Town duties over-estimated	25,000
Net Increase	1,07,500

I showed at great length how I had arrived at the larger estimates of the items enumerated above than the Standing Committee. I also pointed out how even revised estimates were generally exceeded by actuals. As an instance, I referred to the revised estimates of last year, and pointed out how the actuals came to be larger to the extent of Rs. 3,15,000 under the following headings :—

	Rs.
(1) Wheel Tax	20,000
(2) Town Duties	1,53,000
(3) Trade Licences	8,000
(4) Tobacco duties	18,000
(5) Halalcore Cess	51,000
(6) Water Cess	53,000
(7) Miscellaneous Receipts	12,000
Total	315,000

Under the circumstances, I observed that my own estimates were not at all exaggerated, but of a moderate character ; that, in fact, judging from the experience of the past fifteen years, I should not be surprised if they were exceeded doubly, if not trebly.

Such being the facts, the revenue side of the budget, as modified by my estimates, would stand thus :—

	Rs.
Revenue budgetted by the Standing Committee	6,565,700
Add, revenue under-estimated according to my computation	1,35,500
	66,98,200
Deduct Town duties over-estimated to the extent of	25,000
Total Income	66,73,200
Total Expenditure	65,72,668
Surplus	1,00,532

Now, it is an axiom of public finance that the surplus, whenever sufficient, should be always applied to the remission of such taxes as press heavily, and that articles of consumption, specially necessaries of life, should have priority over all other taxes. The octroi on grain and firewood, which are certainly necessaries, and recognised as such by the Corporation, is still heavy and should be reduced. At my suggestion, two years ago, the original duty of 4 annas was reduced to 2 per candy, and the duty on firewood from 2 to 1 anna per candy. Now, the average quantity of grain (taking the statistics of the last 15 years) on which octroi is levied is 624,732 candies. A reduction of 1 anna would come to 39·45 or say, Rs. 40,000 in round numbers. The quantity of firewood averages 536,023 candies. A reduction from one to half-anna will cause a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs.18,000. Thus, the total sacrifice of revenue by the proposed remission would come to Rs. 58,000. The estimated surplus, as I have shown above, is fully a lakh. The remission will reduce it to Rs. 52,000. Still it would be a fair surplus on which I could congratulate the Corporation, though I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that when the complete accounts are made up by 31st March, 1897, it would swell perhaps three times as much.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 7. D. E. WACHA.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 28th December 1895 :—Eugene Lazard, of Arlon, in the kingdom of Belgium, mechanic, for improvements in, or connected with sporting and military guns ; Anna Marie Douglas, of Dalkeith House, Leamington, in the County of Warwick, England, for imporvements in bedsteads for invalids and in the appliances connected therewith ; Watkin Hall, A. M. Inst. C. E., of Croft Cottage, Great Crosby, in the county of Lancaster in the kingdom of England, for improvements in or appertaining to apparatus for raising railway and other window sashes ; Birger Ljunstrom mechanician, of Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in the construction of cycles or velocipedes ; Fredrik Ljungstrom, mechanician, of Stockholm, Sweden, for mechanism for changing the point of application of the load on treadles and levers ; John McLeod Murphy, hatter. William James Dixon, salesman and Albert Francis Pierce, clergyman, of 71 River Street, Danbury, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, for combination electric street and other railway system.

Specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed :—Ebenezer Benton Beecher, match manufacturer, of 25. Franklin Street, Westville, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, and Jacob Pulver Wright, mechanical engineer, of 45, Avon Street, in the city and county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, aforesaid, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches. (Filed 21st December 1895.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan, engineers, of Sentinel Works, Polmadie, in the county of Renfrew, Scotland, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for making moulds for casting. (From 2nd January 1896 to 1st January 1897) ; Thomas Witter, of 190, Blackburn Road, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, England, fire engineer, for improvements in automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers. (From 2nd January 1896 to 1st January 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. C. Goodlet's invention for improvements in machinery for compressing and accumulating air and water. (Specification filed 24th September 1891.) ; Mr. Temulji Dhunjibhai's invention for an improved device for drawing water from wells, tanks, etc. (Specification filed 28th September 1891.) ; Mr. Nagurdas Purbhu Das' invention for improvements in key detective padlocks. (Specification filed 22nd September 1891.)

ANOTHER remarkable Belgian poisoning case is being heard at the Bruges Assizes, the prisoner being an attractive young woman who is charged with murdering her husband, a well-to-do farmer, on account of her preference for a young employe.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Pochin Capt Bengal, 1st E Surry Regt, from leave, from Australia.
Maclachlan, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, from Australia.
Croly, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deolali.

JANUARY 6.

Armitage, Capt, Ms, R H A, from leave, from England.
Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Tomkins, Genl, Punjab, Director Genl, M Works in India, on duty, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 3.

Dundee, Capt, Punjab, R E, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

JANUARY 4.

Hulke, Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, to rejoin, to Peshawur.
Wansbrough, Lt, Punjab, Bedfordshire Regt, from leave from England.

JANUARY 7.

Frith, Capt, Punjab, 1st Somerset L I, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Bell, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, to Muttra.
Hubbard, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Strickland, Lt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, from leave, to Allahabad
Maclear, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Dublin Fus, to join, to Quetta
Croly, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Deolali
Alexander, Major, Bo, 1st Wiltshire Regt, on leave, to Deolali
Basu, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Ghazipur
Gray, Surg-Capt, Ms, A M S, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th January, 1896.

1. There will be drill for cyclists at 6-30 a.m., to-day, on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana. Dress.—Khaki and Putties.

2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

3. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-quarters for the Quarterly Inspection under para 183, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.

4. "A" Company class firing will commence on Monday next the 13th instant and close on Wednesday the 22nd idem, any member not completing his class within the prescribed time will not be eligible for any of Major Baird's Prizes.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association at Head-quarters to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th January, 1896.

1. To-morrow the 9th instant, there will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next the 11th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. (1) The Annual Class for the proficiency examination will commence at both Head-quarters this week. Further particulars will be notified hereafter. The examination will take place at the conclusion of the Camp which is expected to open on the 15th February at Mahaluxmee. (2) Messrs. Marcks and Co. have been good enough to present a gold medal value Rs. 75 to be awarded to the candidate who at this examination obtains the highest number of marks.

5. With reference to the above order, members who are desirous of joining the proficiency class are requested to send in their names to the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT AFTER ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Saturday, January 4.

Leave—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces, Bombay. Major W Quentin, 4th Bombay Rifles.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Monday, January 6.

Movements—The undermentioned troops are allotted passages to England in H M's Troopship "Malabar" sailing from Bombay on 23rd instant :—

Artillery—Kirkee—Col 4—30th Sept 1895—3 men.

Ahmednagar—Col 5—1 man, 1 woman and 4 children.

Other Arms—Poona—2nd Bn York L I ; Col 2—1 man ; Col 4—30th Sept 1895—3 men ; 1st Bn Loyal North Lanc Regt ; Col 4—30th Sept 1895—12 men ; and Col 4th 30th Sept 1895—12 men ; and Col 4 30th Nov 1895—9 men.

Ahmednagar, Satara, Kirkee—2nd Bn Middlesex Regt—Col 2—1st Feb 1895—1 man ; and Col 4—30th Sept 1895—12 men.

2 The details from Poona and Kirkee will be despatched to Deolali by the 1-30 p m train on 14th instant under command of an officer of the 1st Bn Loyal North Lanc Regt who will return to Poona on completion of the duty, travelling at the public expense under para 519 (i), A R I, Vol X, Part II.

3. The details from Ahmednagar will be despatched to Deolali by the 9-50 a.m. train on 14th instant.

4. The details to be rationed for the day on which they leave and the Commandant Deolali to be informed by Corps concerned.

Medical—Surgn Lieut Hooton, attached to 4th Bombay Rifles will proceed from Poona to Mhow to take officiating charge of 19th Regt, travelling expeditiously at the public expense under para 519 A R I, Vol X, Part II.

Leave—The undermentioned Nursing-sister has leave of absence :—Medical Department—Miss Still, Offg Lady Supt I N S, 60 days' privilege leave from 8th instant or date of departure.

POONA STATION AFTER ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BLUNDELL.
Commanding Poona Station.

Poona, Saturday, January 4.

Mixed Board—Major Davison Depot Durham L I, is appointed president of the Mixed Board ordered to assemble in Station Order No 10 of to-day's date, vice Major Quenting, 4th Bombay Rifles, relieved.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A H Gayer, Asst Commr, Burma, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Surgn-Capt A G Hendley, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties in those Provinces, on return from furlough.

The services of Surgn, Major F F Perry, of the I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, on return from furlough.

The services of Surgn-Capt R C MacWatt, M B, I M S (Bengal), Supt of the Central Jail at Raipur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Deprtment, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

The services of Surgn, Capt W H Gray, I M S (Bengal), Medical Officer, 19th Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of Lieut D G Peart, I S C, 2nd Bo Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 23rd Nov.

The services of Lieut J W Orchard, I S C, 15th Mad Infy, Asst Comdt, Burma, Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A E Spring, Asst Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th April. 1894.

Major J A Bell, I S C Comdt of the Deoli Irregular Force, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, in addition to his own duties, from the 2nd Novr to the 5th Dec, 1895, both days inclusive.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept :—

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut B E M Gurdon, D S O, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, and with effect from the 22nd Oct, 1895 :—Lieut S G Knox, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class ; and Mr E P Chapman, I C S Offg Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt W H M Stewart, I S C Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 26th Oct, 1895 :—Capt W M Cubitt, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut S G Knox, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class ; and Mr E P Chapman, I C S Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt A F Bruce, Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 11th Novr, 1895 :—Lieut L A Forbes, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr A Williams, I C S Under Secry to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 19th Nov 1895 :—Capt P J Melvill, I S C Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt W M Cubitt, I S C Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 1st class ; ; Lieut S G Knox, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class ; and Lieut L A Forbes, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut S G Knox I S C Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to be a Boundary Settlement Officer in Central India, and with effect from the 25th Nov 1895 :—Lieut L A Forbes, I S C, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return to duty of Lieut F G Beville, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 29th Nov. 1895 :—Lieut L A Forbes, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Politial Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt A McConaghey, I S C Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 5th Dec, 1895 :—Mr E P Chapman I C S Offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of of the 3rd class.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr N Schmuckerl acting Consul Genl, as Consul Genl in British India for the Austro Hungarian Empire.

The services of Surgn Lieut Col A Scott Reid, M B, I M S (Bengal), Medical Officer, 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Regt, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Offg Civil Surgn at Quetta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to invest Capt A F Pinhey, I S C, Political Asst of the 1st class, on special duty, with the powers conferred on Political Agents by the Notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, No 5023-I, dated the 24th Dec 1891, to be exercised within the limits of the Western Malwa Agency.

The Govr Genl in Council is further pleased to invest Capt A F Pinhey with the powers, within the Cantonment of Neemuch, conferred on the Political Agent for the time being under the Notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, No 5022-I, dated the 24th Dec 1891.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff :—To be Hony Surgn —Surgn-Col T Maunsell, Army Medical Staff.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volnnteer Officers' decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clauses 101) :—

E I Ry V Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col (Hony Col) N St LegerCarter, retired.

G I P Ry V Rifle Corps—Hony Col G A Barnett, C I E.

N W Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Capt (Hony Major) A Clark, Capt H Masters Cardew.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W L R Amesbury, I S C, 6th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, to be Depy Asst Commsy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd Oct, 1895. (Joined his appointment on the 5th Dec, 1895).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Col R P Ferguson, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind Dist, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Surgn Major Genl, vice Surgn Col (temporary Surgn Major Genl) T Maunsell, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Malta, dated 7th Dec 1895.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col W J Charlton, Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Surgn Col, vice Surgn Col R P Ferguson, appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, dated 5th Dec, 1895.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt M W S Pasley, R A, ordnance officer, 3rd class and Asst Supt, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 7th April, 1897.

The tenure of the appointment of Lieut F G Smallwood, R A offg ordnance officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 4th May, 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieut T E M Lane, offg wing officer, 28th Madras Iny, 23rd Nove, 1895.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.—E T Paul and W W Taylor Dated 1st Jan 1896.

Second Lieut to be Lieut—L H Rix Ames, Dated 30t Nov 1895.

NATIVE ARMY.

7th Bombay Infantry—Subadar Fazil Khan to the Subadar Major, and Jemadar Rupram Gujar to be Subadar, vice Shaikh Mohideen, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st October, 1895.

20th Bombay Infantry—Havildar Gazza to be Jemadar, vice Baldeo Singh, promoted, with effect from the 17th April, 1894.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Asst Engr C K D Frost, R I M (m c) for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col E N Peters, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept under the provisions of Article 634 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr J Donnan, Asst Engir 1st grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Public Works Dept Resolution No 2873,G, dated 2nd Nov1893.

Mr F W Schonemann, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Assam, is transferred to Punjab.

Mr J Heinig, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, N W Provinces and Oudh, is permanently promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, and sub pro tem 2nd class, with effect from the 1st Oct 1895.

The services of Mr W A Johns, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are lent to the Uganda Railway Committee.

The undermentioned officers of the Burma Provincial establishment are temporarily transferred to State Railways and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways :—Mr J Sutherland, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, temporary rank ; and Mr J H White, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col J Hill, R E, Supt, 2nd grade, having been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 25th Decr, 1895, vide Revenue and Agricultural Dept Notification No 3333—172-2 dated 28th Nov 1895, the following promotions are made from that date :—Lieut Col J R Hobday I S C, Offg Supt, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade ; Capt J M Fleming, I S C Offg Depy Supt, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade ; Capt P J Gordon, I S C, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade ; and Lieut C W H Symonds, I S C, Offg Asst Supt, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 25th Dec, 1895 :—Lieut Col R A Wahab, R E, Depy Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Supt 2nd grade ; Capt W J Bythell, R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 1st grade ; and Lieut H A D Fraser, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade.

Mr M J Sheehan, Probationary Sub-Assistant Supt, 3rd grade, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th Dec, 1895.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, January 4.)

Lieut-Governor and Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr E Chamier, Barrister-at-law, to be Public Prosecutor for all cases coming before the High Court of Judicature for the N-W P from 1st Jan 1896.

Mr E Chamier is also appointed Standing Counsel to the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh during such time as he holds the office of Public Prosecutor.

Mr J V Sturt, Asst Commr, on return from privilege leave to the Hardoi district.

Mr A H S Reid, Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel to the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh sub pro tem, on being relieved by Mr. E Chamier, to revert to his substantive appointment of Professor of Law in the Muir Central College, Allahabad,

Surg-Maj C P Lukis, Civil Surg 2nd class, on being relieved by Surgeon-Lieut Col A J Willcocks, from Agra to Fyzabad.

Surg-Maj J J Pratt, Civil Surg from Fyzabad to Gonda.

The undermentioned Asst Magtes of the districts noted against their names are transferred from 15th Jan 1896 to the Shahjahanpor district for a course of survey training with the Supdt of Land Records Surveys :—Mr F S P Swann, Gorakhpur ; Mr E R W Davidson, Sitapur ; Mr H S Rix, Rae Bareli ; Mr R L H Clarke, Gonda ; Mr F D Simpson, Fyzabad ; and Mr E H Ashworth, Moradabad.

The services of the Rev C G Moore, Chaplain of Ranikhet, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, from date on which he makes over charge of his duties at Ranikhet.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, January 1.)

Mr L P Shirres, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Champaran district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of that district.

Mr W H Lee, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the 24 Parganas district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Pabna.

Mr C Fisher, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr 24 Parganas, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Pabna.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr re-appoints, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 and 1892, Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, C I E, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, General, Revenue and Statistical Dept, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr A D Larymore, Supdt of the Central Jail, Alipore, is appointed to act as Inspr-Genl of Jails, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Lieut-Col D W D Comins, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt B C Oldham, on special duty is appointed to act as Supdt of the Central Jail, Alipore, during the absence, on deputation of Mr A D Larymore, or until further orders.

Mr A H Mee, Extra-Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Sundarbans Forests Division is transferred to the Darjeeling Forest Division for general duty.

Mr J P Haslett, Extra-Asst Consvr of Forests, attached to the Darjeeling Forest Division is transferred to the Sundarbans Forest Division vice Mr Mee.

Surg-Lieut-Col J M Zorab, Civil Surg of Cuttack, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Bhagalpur, during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Maj R R H Whitwell, or until further orders.

Brig Surg Lieut Col C J W Medows, Civil Surg of Murshidabad, on return from leave, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg Lieut Col J M Zorab, or until further orders.

Dr P A Rigby, Civil Medical Officer of Rangpur, is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Manbhum during the absence, on leave of Surg Capt C R M Green, or until further orders

Surg Major G Jameson, Offg Civil Surg of Bhagulpur, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Rangpur, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr P A Rigby, or until further orders.

Surg Major Dharmadas Basu, Civil Surg of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Purnea during the absence on leave, of Surg Capt J R Adie, or until further orders.

Surg Capt C C Cassidy, Offg Civil Surg of Purnea, is appointed to do general duty at the Presidency.

HITHERTO (says the *World*) it has been believed, and writers or memoirs, of history, and of fiction have told the tale without contradiction, that Mr. Sidney Herbert, in a moment of expansion, disclosed to Mrs. Norton the intention of Sir Robert Peel to propose the repeal of the Corn Laws ; and that Mrs. Norton, being, unlike John Gilpin, not on pleasure, but on business bent, and having, like that equestrian hero, a frugal mind, sold the information to the editor of the *Times* for £500. All this we are now told by Lord Dufferin, on the conclusive evidence of the late Mr. Henry Reeve, who declared himself acquainted with all the circumstances, and of Lord Stanmore, the son and biographer of the late Lord Aberdeen, is an absolute fiction. The secret was conveyed to the *Times* by Lord Aberdeen, then Foreign Secretary, with the sanction of Sir Robert Peel. So Mr Charles Greville narrates in his "Memoirs," which, it will be remembered, were edited and annotated by Mr. Reeve, then private secretary to Lord Aberdeen. It is satisfactory to know that Diana of the Crossways was really Diana of the Straightways. But the dispersed scandal generates an even grosser one, and Mr. Sidney Herbert is acquitted at the expense of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen. Lord Aberdeen was bound by his oath, as Privy Councillor, to silence as to what took place in the Cabinet, and Sir Robert Peel could not give him a dispensation from the oath, by which he himself was equally bound. It is obvious that the elucidation requires to have additional light thrown upon it.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, has brought the subject of aluminium and its impurities before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, and shown that sodium is sometimes present in the metal in the proportion of 1-10 to 3 per cent., and even more. The presence of sodium makes aluminium attackable by water, and is, therefore, an evil. In general, when aluminium fails of homogeneity, electric couples are formed in presence of water, which corrode the metal.

On the other hand, when aluminium is homogeneous, containing neither nitrogen, carbon, nor sodium, the water cannot attack the metal. This is a discovery of much practical importance, now that aluminium is becoming so useful in cooking, and for soldier's flasks, since it ensures that the drink or meat will not be contaminated, and the dish itself ruined. Diluted alcohol and rum behave like water when the aluminium is impure. M. Moissan finds, moreover, that aluminium has a remarkable tendency to form a voltaic couple, or small electric battery, with all other metals, and suggests that it should always be employed by itself, never in conjunction with another metal. A brass or iron part in contact with aluminium must, sooner or later, oxidise the aluminium, and turn it into alumina, as many manufacturers have found to their cost.

Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, has found that the skin during an attack of small-pox is as sensitive to light as a photographic pate, and must be kept from actinic or chemically active rays with almost as much care and in the same way. Deep red glass and thick red curtains should, therefore, be employed to exclude the actinic rays from the patient; but in taking meals feeble artificial light—candles, for example—may be used without danger. This treatment should be commenced as early as possible, and be continued till the vesicles dry up. It admits of the ordinary medical treatment in addition, and is founded on the observed fact that light of short wave-length, that is to say, blue light, is capable of producing or increasing inflammation of the skin.

The Government of India are about to establish a bacteriological laboratory at Agra under Professor Hankin, and also an imperial chemical laboratory in Calcutta. Health officers will have a six months' training in bacteriology, diplomas in hygiene will be granted by the colleges, and some 1,900 municipalities are expected to train officers for municipal work. To make the scheme complete, similar laboratories will eventually be founded in each of the presidencies of India, which will thus enjoy a thorough sanitary organisation and service.

Certain species of the Eutonia snake fairly swarm in the vicinity of Klamath River, Klamath County, Oregon. They are found along the water courses in the grass, or sunning themselves on the bare rocks or the driftwood in the streams and on the banks. A photograph recently taken by Mr. J. A. Diggles, of Stanford University, shows a group of thousands basking on the rocks and driftwood near Klamath Falls in all manner of knots and groups. They are harmless, and said to feed on water frogs, which are abundant in the district.

Colonel Olcott has written to "Nature," from Adyar, Madras, on the subject of the "Barisal guns," those mysterious noises heard in the delta of the Ganges, which some ascribe to electrical explosions in the atmosphere, others to earthquakes, and others again to the shock of waves on the land. Colonel Olcott says that the noises are not dull and distant, as Professor Darwin supposed, but sharp and loud, like the report of a gun. He has described them more fully in the "Theosophist," vols. 9 and 11, and regards the current theories of them as inadequate.

According to Herr Gericke, the German forester, trees in Germany have certainly lived to the age of 570 years. Pines in Bohemia, Norway, and Sweden also live to this age. The silver fir in Bohemia, lives to the age of 400 years; the larch in Bavaria reaches 275 years. The evergreen oak of Aschoffenburg was 410 years old. A red beech at the same place was 245 years old. Ashe of 170 years, birches of 200, aspens of 220, maples of 225, elms of 130, and red alders of 145 years are also known.

Professor Virchow has published a monograph in the Proceedings of the Prussian Academy of Sciences on the early culture of the people of the Caucasus, with special reference to the beautiful bronze girdles found in Trans-Caucasian graves. These girdles are not of European type, nor do they show the influence of Armenia, Assyria, and Babylon. Professor Virchow believes the designs are of Oriental inspiration, and perhaps of Persian origin.

Professor Guiseppe Sergi, a well-known Italian anthropologist, has published a monograph on the origin and diffusion of the Mediterranean race ("Origine e Diffusione della Stirpe Mediterranea," Roma, 1895), in which he disposes of the existing opinions, and demonstrates that the ancestors of the Egyptians, Libyans, Pelasgians, Etruscans, and so called "Aryans"—that is to say, the hypothetical race which introduced the Aryan languages—originally migrated from a centre in Africa, near the headwaters of the Nile. He thinks he can prove the truth of his supposition by a comparison of the forms of skulls, but inasmuch as the importance of the skull as a test of race is losing ground among anthropologists, he will probably find few supporters.

Professor D. P. Todd, of Amherst College, U. S., will be sent to Yezo, Japan, to observe the solar eclipse next spring. He will sail from San Francisco in the schooner yacht Coronet, in command of Captain A. C. James, of the New York Yacht Club.

The sketch of a course of study in meteorology for Universities, which was drawn up by President Seth, of Columbia College, U. S., has been published, and recommends for the first year observational meteorology in 80 lectures, or two hours, a week, with 80 hours of actual observation. For the second year he prescribes local and general climatology and statistical meteorology, also the relations of climate to geology, biology, and anthropology in 40 lectures, with four hours weekly devoted to special problems from the lectures. The third year should be given up to practical meteorology and weather charting, including prediction, in 40 lectures, and five hours of practice weekly. The fourth year is dedicated to theoretical meteorology in 80 lectures, with four hours of study weekly. A meteorological laboratory would require to be founded in connection with the lectureship, and have a special library and bibliography attached. As meteorology is proving of great practical service to the American farmers it is being developed more rapidly in that country than any other. There is certainly a gerat future before this science, and it is time that we as a nation gave more attention to it by founding chairs and lectureships in our colleges.

The Hydrocotyle Asiatica, a small plant which grows in tropical Asia, Africa, and America, is employed in Ceylon and Java as a diuretic and anthelmintic. It has lately been studied by M. Jules Lepine in India, and an account of its properties has been given by him in the Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquees. For obstinate skin diseases, such as leprosy, eczema, and various ulcers, it is said to have genuine curative properties.

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EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED
TO THE WANTS
OF INFANTS
[illegible]
Neave's Food
FOR [illegible] THE AGED

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

BEFORE USE
OCTOPUS
The Patent
ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
AFTER USE

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say, twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

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A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
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FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
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For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD HB PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

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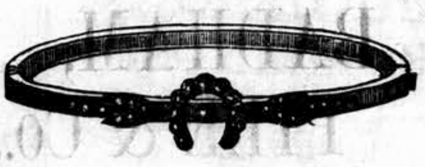
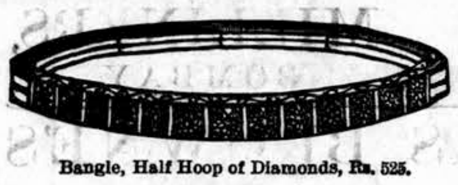
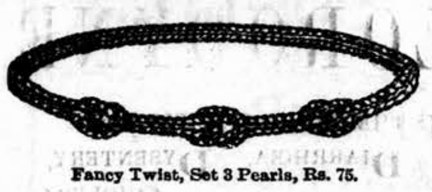


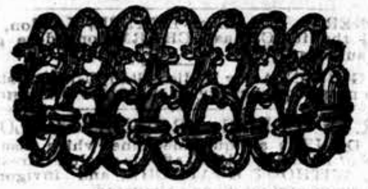
Gold Set Pearls, Rs. 80.



Bangle, Half Hoop of Diamonds, Rs. 525.



Fancy Twist, Set 3 Pearls, Rs. 75.



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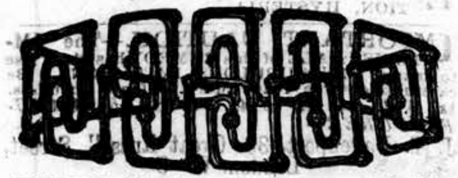
Do. Set Diamonds and Rubies, from Rs. 1,500.



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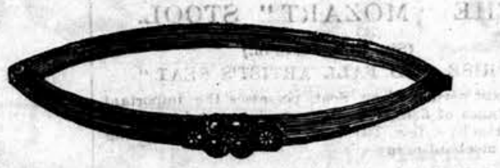
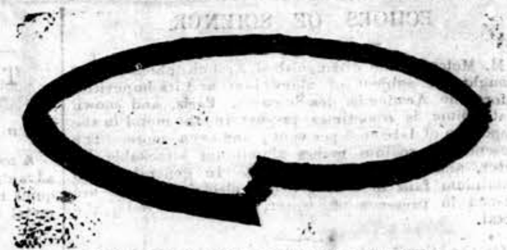
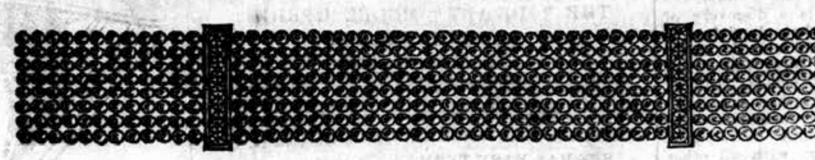


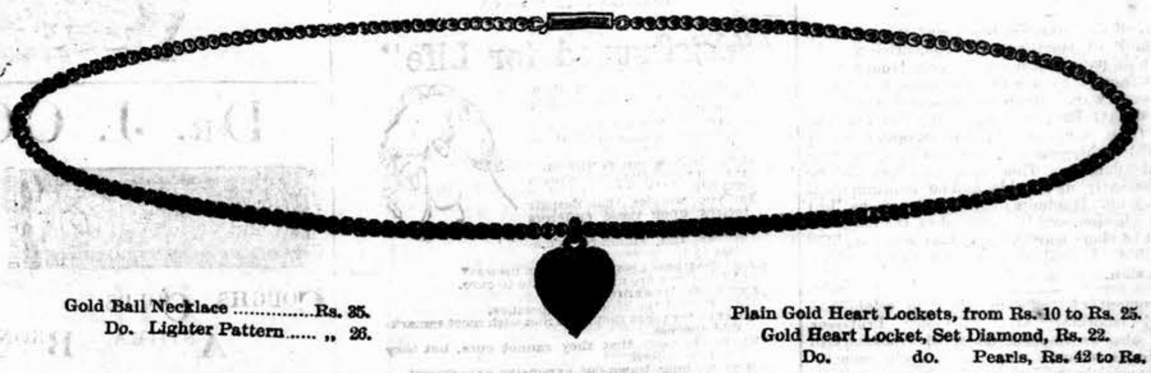
Gold Set Cluster, 4 Pearls, 3 Diamonds, Rs. 130.



Unique Design, Single Diamond, Rs. 100.

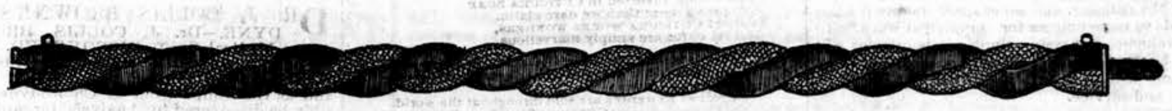


Seed Pearl Necklace, with Diamond Set Bars, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,200.
Do. do. Diamond and Ruby Bars, from Rs. 850.

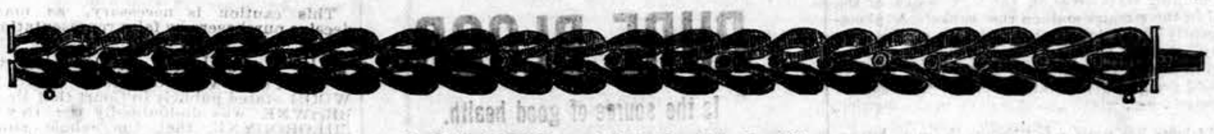


Gold Ball Necklace ....Rs. 35.
Do. Lighter Pattern...... ,, 26.

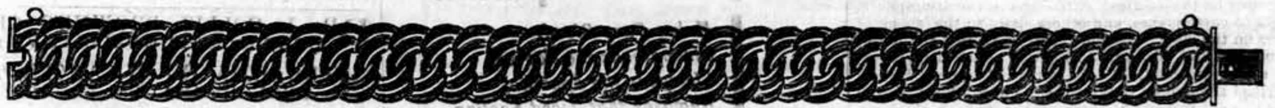
Plain Gold Heart Lockets, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.
Gold Heart Locket, Set Diamond, Rs. 22.
Do. do. Pearls, Rs. 42 to Rs. 82.



No. 2529, Gold Fancy Double Twist Bracelet, Hammered and Polished, Rs. 140.



No. 2530, Gold Fancy Link Bracelet, Rs. 195.



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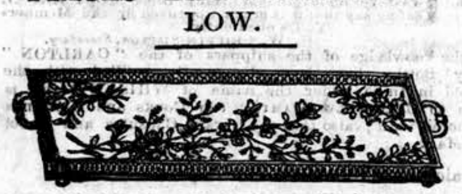

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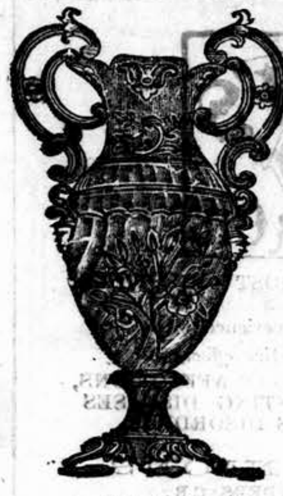

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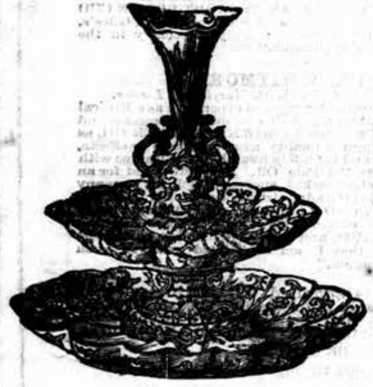

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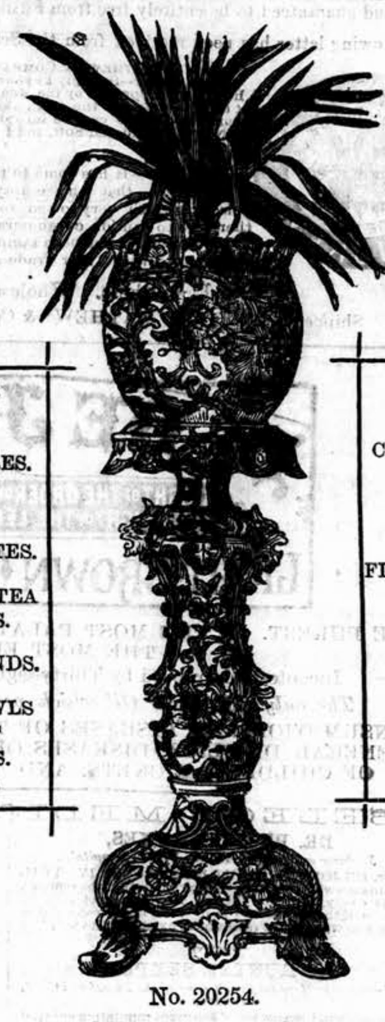

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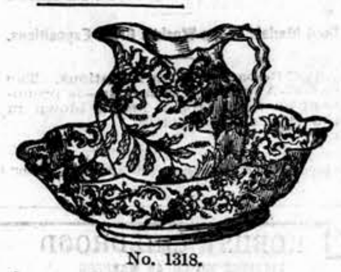

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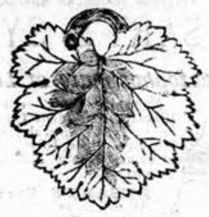

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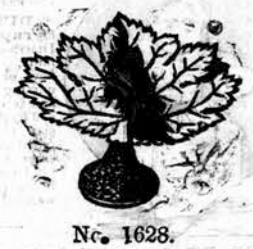

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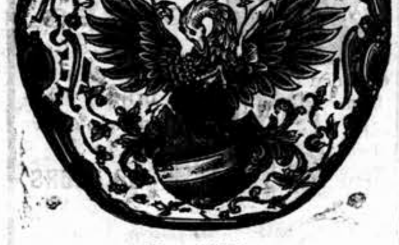

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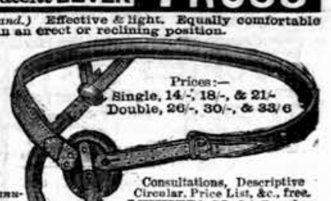

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